

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

D. O. HAYNES & Co. Publishers No. 3 PARK PLACE NEW YORK U. S. A.

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VOL. IV

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 3, 1917

No. 4

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BUYING MADE SAFE

Does the average person ever stop to think what a safe and easy thing buying has become in our day? What a contrast to the way it used to be within the memory of most of us? This applies to all buying—of necessities, of luxuries, of everything. John Sullivan, Secretary of the Association of National Advertisers, in a recent interview said some things on this subject which should interest every buyer in the world. For his words apply to the purchase of anything, from a 5 cent cake of soap up to the most expensive drug.

Today the housewife sends her little child to make purchases at the corner drug store. She sends her with perfect confidence. What a contrast to the days of our fathers, when practically all buying was a hazard—impossible for the child and risky even for the parents! In those so-called 'good old days,' soap was just soap, tooth paste was liquid or powder according to taste. In no case was there any guarantee of quality—or any sure way to identify goods that might have proved satisfactory so that the same goods could be bought again.

Then gradually, step by step, came the great change. The TRADEMARK began to appear—a positive means of identifying goods. And with the trademark came ADVERTISING on a national scale—the best, the surest, the cheapest, the only efficient way of making the merits of these goods known to buyers everywhere. Trademarked merchandise was soon found to be good merchandise—worthy of every buyer's confidence.

In fact trademarked articles have got to be good. The trademark identifies them, advertising proclaims them, and use by thousands and millions makes their qualities positively known.

See that the manufacturer's label is on the container. In these days of increasing demand for drugs and chemicals and dyes, and a growing scarcity in many products, adulteration is a common practice with middlemen. Demand a trademark or label and avoid loss from using impure chemicals or drugs, and possible lawsuits by your customers.

APPEAL OF THE TARIFF COMMISSION

The Federal Tariff Commission has made plans to aid the chemical industry by furnishing statistics of great value to the trade, as explained by William S. Culbertson, a member of the Commission, and Grinnell Jones, chemical expert of the Commission, in addresses delivered at the Chemical Exposition. The Catalogue of Products and the Digest of Treasury decisions applicable to the Chemical Schedule will be a source of information which has never before been available.

The Commission invites the co-operation of the industry and it is believed that the chemical societies will do everything in their power to help in working out the problems which confront the Commission. There are some difficulties to be adjusted in the dyestuffs tariff. Indigo and indigoids are admitted at a lower rate than other products

and the result has been to retard development in this line. There will be competition in dyestuffs to meet, and the industry may be obliged to present evidence in cases of unfair competition and "dumping," for action by the Government.

Without organization and with no association of dyestuffs manufacturers where will the Government look for support in its attempt to enforce the laws against these practices? The large manufacturers have been so absorbed in the commercial and chemical problems of the last few years that they had no time to give to the question of organization. The time has come, however, when action is imperative if the industry is to co-operate with the Government on broad lines. DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS has urged the manufacturers to get together, and the invitation of the Tariff Commission to the trade to aid in adjusting the inequalities in the tariff and to improve the statistics of production and importation should appeal to manufacturers, dealers and brokers as an argument that an association is necessary in order to handle the matter advantageously and effectively.

INDUSTRIES STIMULATED BY WAR

The increase in exports of manufactured articles since the war has been enormous. With a record of more than six billions of exports in 1917 it is estimated that fully 78 per cent consisted of manufactured goods.

In chemicals and dyes the United States sent abroad products valued at \$182,000,000 in 1917 against \$22,000,000 in 1914. Oil cake exported in 1917 was valued at \$31,000,000 compared with \$21,000,000 in 1914 in round figures; vegetable oils, \$26,000,000 against \$16,000,000; spirits, \$20,000,000 against \$4,000,000; paraffin and paraffin wax, \$16,000,000 compared with \$6,000,000 in 1914.

The glassware exports in 1917 are estimated at \$13,000,000 compared with \$3,000,000 in 1914. Glucose exports are estimated at \$7,000,000 for this year as compared with \$4,000,000 in 1914. The war has certainly stimulated manufactures.

In 1914 exports of manufactures ready for consumption were valued at \$724,98,000, or 31 per cent of the total exports, while in 1917 their value reached \$2,943,923,212, or 47 per cent of the total. Manufactures for further use in manufacturing were exported in 1914 to the value of \$374,224,210, or 16 per cent of the total, whereas \$1,191,787,957 worth, or 19 per cent of the total, was exported in 1917.

WON IN CHEMICAL WAR WITH THE GERMANS

At a Congressional hearing on the tariff it was brought out that Herbert H. Dow of Midland, Michigan, had had an interesting experience with German competition in the sale of bromine. The Germans produce it from a native supply and Mr. Dow long ago discovered the element in paying quantities in certain Michigan salt brines. He is now one of the world's largest producers of it. He planned to extend his market to Germany and some time before the war began, he made his first shipment. Not long afterwards a stout, florid gentleman with a German accent appeared at his works in Midland and said to him, "I have conclusive evidence that you have been selling your bromine in Germany. Don't you know that you must not do that?" Mr. Dow wasn't aware of the fact and so informed his visitor.

A few months later while he was in Texas on business, he received a telegram that "Bromine is selling for fifteen cents a pound." The normal price was about seventy-five cents.

So much of the story was brought out at the hearing, but it stopped at that point. The sequel to it was revealed by Professor William A. Noyes in his address at the opening of the chemical laboratory of the University of

Oklahoma. Apparently the Dow Chemical Company gave up selling bromine and let the Germans have the entire American market. In the meantime the entire product of the works was speedily but quietly shipped to Germany and was got into that country before the royal and imperial authorities had grasped the situation. There was a large call for bromine there and the chemical manufacturers rather liked the amazing slump in price. In a very short while the German producers of bromine were willing and anxious to come to terms.

N. W. D. A. OPENS CHICAGO MEETING WITH WAR PROBLEMS UPPERMOST

New York Delegates Attend in Force—Selection of Next President a Vital Issue Because of Situation at Washington—Largest Attendance in Years.

(*Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS*)

CHICAGO, Oct. 2—New York delegates to the eighth annual meeting of the National Wholesale Druggists Association were everywhere in evidence at the opening session, on Monday, having arrived on Sunday afternoon and taken up their quarters at the Congress Hotel. President Morrison, of Chicago, was there to greet them and Secretary Holliday and Evans E. A. Stone, assistant secretary, were registering delegates all the afternoon and evening and all day Monday.

Leading wholesale druggists are present from every section of the country, owing to the important questions to come before the convention. War problems in distribution, scarcity of many important drugs, the labor situation, which has been made acute by the army draft, the difficulty of obtaining glass and other containers, and the many reports which have been laid before the Board of Control have called together the largest number of prominent men in the trade in many years.

Among the first to register were the members of the Board of Control, including Arthur D. Parker, of New Orleans, who is known as the Southern orator. Mr. Parker seldom misses a convention in spite of the demand upon his time in managing the affairs of the Parker-Blake Company, one of the largest houses south of Mason and Dixon's line. Other members of the Board are C. E. Bedwell, Omaha, L. D. Sale, Los Angeles, George R. Merrell, St. Louis, Frank C. Groover, Jacksonville, Fla.

Official business, presentation of reports, discussion of the new taxation bill, and legislation passed by the various states, the proposed tax on medicines and pharmaceuticals and the alcohol situation took up the time of the opening session. In the evening the reception to the president of the association was held at the Congress Hotel and was attended by a brilliant throng.

Among the eastern delegates present were:

- Geo. A. Anderson, Chas. Pfizer & Co.
- V. P. McManus, McKesson & Robbins.
- F. E. Kirby, Morgan Drug Co., Brooklyn.
- F. E. Watermeyer, Fritzsche Bros.
- Geo. R. Hillyer, Geo. R. Hillyer's Son Co.
- Geo. Simon, Heyden Chemical Works.
- Chas. H. Camp, Centaur Co.
- C. S. Littell, C. S. Littell & Co.
- H. W. St. John, Horlick's Malted Milk Co.
- A. A. Wasserscheidt, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works.
- B. A. Jackson, Geo. L. Claflin Co., Providence, R. I.
- M. Carnrick, G. W. Carnrick & Co.
- P. E. Anderson, P. E. Anderson & Co.
- D. H. Smith, Wilford Hall Laboratories, Port Chester, N. Y.

A. T. Sneden, The Stallman Co.

Chas. W. Whittelsey, Chas. W. Whittelsey Co., New Haven, Conn.

- M. Bakst, Bakst Brothers.
- R. W. Blanding, Blanding & Blanding, Providence, R. I.
- T. R. L. Loud, New York Quinine & Chemical Works.
- Malcolm Mackenzie, Mn., Rowe, M. Mathewson, H. W. Mitchell, W. Benkert, E. Ginc, Thos. Healy, Nat Berman, J. E. Young, Jr., Romaine Pierson, H. Schnell.

There are more than 600 representatives of wholesale houses in attendance.

Discussion of candidates for the various offices is crystalizing and the Committee on Nominations of Officers will be ready to report in a few days. It was expected that the nominee for president would be chosen from the South this year, the North having been represented in that office for the last five years. In 1911 Theodore F. Meyer, of St. Louis, was elected at the New York meeting. Following Mr. Meyer, came Albert Plaut, New York; George W. Lattimer, Columbus; Charles A. West, Boston, Charles Gibson, Albany, N. Y.; and James W. Morrison, Chicago.

There will be unusual demands upon the new president on account of the war issues to be met and solved and the association will need representation in Washington almost continually. The leaders are determined to select the strongest candidate from a business point of view and one who is enthusiastically patriotic and able to give almost his entire time to aiding the Government.

The keynote of the war sentiment was sounded in President Morrison's address on the opening day. This was followed by the report of the Treasurer and of the Secretary; reports of committees, and election of new members.

In his address President Morrison declared that the Government had practically determined to disregard the Sherman anti-trust law for the period of the war. He said that some such arrangement must be provided for the benefit of private enterprise when the fight for commercial supremacy comes after the war. He did not recommend unregulated monopoly, but rather fewer restrictions on various combines—that is, a tenable middle ground between unregulated competition and unregulated monopoly.

"No one can pretend, in view of the carefully compiled and published figures of profits in the wholesale drug business, that these profits are excessive," declared President Morrison. "No one will pretend that the wholesaler pays more for his goods than other distributing agencies. The assumed difference in price, then, must be due to the element other than price—that is to say, the service charge. The question is: Does the retailer need this service for which he is asked to pay?" Mr. Morrison answered his own question by saying that the retailer would be forced out of business or would find some source from which he could get service, such as credit, information, etc. He said that if service must be given it must be charged for, and further pointed out that the investment, effort and expense involved is not absolutely necessary for adequate distribution.

In discussing the functions of the association and its officers, Mr. Morrison recommended an increase in the size of the board of control. He further advocated the creation of a body to be composed of ex-presidents of the association, to be known as the "Senior Council" to handle questions that are not now adequately cared for.

Monday afternoon was devoted to discussion of credits and collections. A committee has been investigating this subject for a year and its report was presented by the chairman, R. R. Ellis, of the Hessig-Ellis Company, of Memphis, Tenn.

The most absorbing question raised, the one upon which most of the delegates spoke, was the cash discount. There were many protests when Mr. Ellis declared that what is known as the cash discount "will eventually be eliminated from American business life and that the entrance of the trade acceptance will hasten this development," and recommended that the druggists take this step. "The druggists should bring their business up to a thirty-day basis," said Mr. Ellis, "and unless goods can be paid for within one month the customer's credit should be cut off. If accounts are liquid a firm can better withstand any shock that may come."

A Southern delegate, after much rather heated debate, declared that he would not eliminate the cash discount, from his business, and he felt sure that no member of the Southern Drug Club, which he represented, would do it, either.

A dispatch from San Francisco reports the arrival of the steamer Sonoma with 77 bundles of sandalwood, 3,054 sacks copra, 570 drums of coconut oil and 60 cases eucalyptus oil.

CHEMISTS AND FINANCIERS DISCUSS FUTURE OF THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

Dr. Baekeland Takes up the Federal Laws Bearing on Competition—W. S. Klies Talks on Capital and Foreign Trade—Dr. Hesse on the Tariff.

It is estimated that more than one hundred thousand persons visited the Third National Exposition of Chemical Industries last week, and were impressed with the tremendous development in the manufacture of chemicals, dyes, drugs and allied products, as shown by the materials exhibited, which have been made in the United States during the past few years. Hundreds of products, the manufacture of which was never attempted before the war, were on exhibition. Types of machinery, unheard of three years ago, were demonstrated. Many new companies which have just recently engaged in the manufacture of chemicals, exploited their products. Everything was new. There were new products, new ideas, new methods, new companies—all welded together to sound the keynote of the exposition—PROGRESS.

The manner in which the American chemist has stepped into the breach during the present international situation and effectively supplied the United States with materials formerly imported, is a striking example of the vital importance of chemistry to the industrial welfare of the nation. Dr. L. H. Baekeland, well-known chemical engineer and a member of the Naval Consulting Board, in speaking at the exposition last Wednesday night on the "Future of the American Industry," maintained that without the help of American chemists at the beginning of the war, the Allies would have soon become victims of Germany's scientific methods.

That the outcome of the present war will be based on our ability to apply scientific methods in supplying our needs, was the contention of Dr. M. T. Bogert, chairman of the Chemistry Committee, National Research Council, in an address at the exposition. Dr. Bogert cited the case of Germany and claimed that when Chile nitrate supplies were shut off at the beginning of the war, German chemists prevented an early defeat by producing nitrates by the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen, a process which had been perfected previously. Dr. Bogert continued his speech by describing the work of the chemistry division of the National Research Council, emphasizing the fact that it was this type of endeavor which has placed Germany in a position to defy the world, temporarily, at least.

It has been said that "the civilization of a nation may be judged by the amount of sulphuric acid it uses." This vital importance of chemicals, chemists, and chemistry to the civilization of the world is very aptly stated in an extract from a recent issue of the *Manufacturers Record*. The Record said:

"Leading in all human progress is the chemist. Whether it be dealing with the soil, increasing its fertility and enlarging the output of foodstuffs; whether it be in extracting fertilizers from the air with which to save civilization in the years to come from starvation by lack of food; whether it be in the creation of explosives or the making of dyes, the production of medicines or the thousand and one other things which enter into every phase of human activity, chemistry is the dominating power."

The manner in which the trade co-operated with the managers of the chemical exposition helped greatly to make the show a success. Chemical societies, trade publications, governmental departments, private corporations and individuals are listed among those who gave their assistance. Acknowledgment was made by the management of the show for the assistance of the following in the moving picture program:

The General Electric Co., the American Cyanimid Co., the Water Power Department of the Dominion of Canada, the Barrett Co., the United States Bureau of Commercial Economics, the Eagle-Picher Lead Co., the Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Railway, the Barber Asphalt Paving Co., and the E. I. DuPont de Nemours Co.

The names of many well-known authorities on chemical subjects were listed among the speakers who willingly

gave their time and presented their expert views, that the whole American industry might benefit. This list includes:

Chas. H. Herty, Editor, Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry.

Julius Stieglitz, President, American Chemical Society.

C. G. Fink, President, American Electrochemical Society.

G. W. Thompson, President, American Institute Chemical Engineers.

Alexander Silverman, University of Pittsburgh.

B. C. Hesse, General Chemical Company.

M. T. Bogert, Chairman, Chemistry Committee, National Research Council.

W. S. Culbertson, U. S. Tariff Commission.

Grinnell Jones, Chemist to the U. S. Tariff Commission.

John R. MacGregor, Eagle-Picher Lead Co.

M. A. Williamson, The Norton Co.

P. A. Boeck, The Calite Corporation.

W. S. Kies, Vice-President, National City Bank, N. Y.

C. H. Boynton, President, American-Russian Chamber of Commerce.

L. H. Baekeland, Member Navy Consulting Board.

Eugene P. Schoch, University of Texas.

C. H. Crawford, Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway.

V. V. Kelsey, Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Railway.

T. P. Maynard, Central of Georgia Railway.

E. A. Schubert, Norfolk & Western Railway.

J. H. Watkins, Southern Railway.

Geo. K. Burgess, U. S. Bureau of Mines.

M. Malinovszky, American Ceramic Society.

Arthur D. Little, A. D. Little, Inc.

G. A. O'Reilly, Irving National Bank, N. Y.

The chemical exposition this year bespeaks the fact that a new epoch has begun in the history of American chemical industry. Expansion has taken place in every direction and it is predicted that if the growth continues at the same rate, the Fourth National Exposition in 1918 will have 500 exhibitors and a total attendance in excess of one hundred and fifty thousand.

DR. BAEKELAND ON COMPETITION

Dr. L. H. Baekeland, member of the Naval Consulting Board, delivered an address on Wednesday, in which he said:

Some short-sighted men are inclined to believe that the chemical industry will be restricted by the present market and by the world competition of other chemical-producing countries. There is no doubt that at first a strong commercial struggle between competing manufacturers will set in. This will be the critical period, and I fear that during this period this country will be at a disadvantage unless we change radically our present attitude. Those who framed the Sherman law did not consider that if a certain amount of competition is good, too much competition may be killing for all competitors concerned. In reckless commercial competition, the healthy technical efficiency, which is the basis of every sound industry, is frequently overlooked. Several manufacturers in this country, underbidding each other and in the meantime leading to overproduction, can hardly compete with those of other countries supported by a paternal government which encourages the formation of trusts or cartels and favors exportation by subsidies or bounties, as done frequently in the past.

Are our textile manufacturers sufficiently awake to the danger of dependence upon foreign competitors for their essential supply of dyestuffs to make some slight sacrifice in behalf of American dye manufacturers who, with their co-operation, can forever assure them an adequate home supply of dyes?

Many attempts will be made at first to strangle our new industries. It will depend as much on sound common sense of our legislators as on the skill and science of our chemists and engineers whether what we have gained so brilliantly by splendid constructive work will be lost again through political bungling and ignorance. Fortunately we have now what we should have possessed long ago—a tariff commission, and the quality of the men who have been selected for this give every guarantee that they will be able to do justice to their important responsibilities, provided, however, petty business interests or sinister foreign influences do not succeed in paralyzing their work or cripple their action by simply side-tracking them as so many other useless commissions.

As far as the mineral chemical industries are concerned, this country, even before the war, could stand excellent comparison with Germany or any other country. In fact, when it comes to the production of acids and heavy chemicals, the United States in several of these branches was decidedly ahead of Germany. There is no doubt, however, that we were behind in the manufacture of synthetic organic chemicals, which include the coal-tar dyes. But there was nothing strange or abnormal in this situation. The importation of these products in the United States before the war did not exceed \$10,000,000 a year, this covering more than 1,000 different kinds of products, all of which require special processes of manufacture, and some having to be worked in very small units. As a business proposition, there was little to attract shrewd American business men.

One chain of 5 and 10 cent stores in 1913 exceeded the total export business of the whole German coal-tar industry throughout the world by \$11,000,000. One mail order house in the same year did more business than all the German color plants together, and the total dividend payment in 1913 of all the dyestuff manufacturers in Germany was only half of a special dividend of one mail order house in the United States. In 1913 the entire German color industry paid \$11,000,000 in dividends, while the Ford Motor Car Company, with one standardized product, did a greater annual business than all the German coal-tar dye plants together, with their 1,200 different products, and earned four times their combined dividend while paying three times their wages.

W. S. KIES ON CAPITAL IN CHEMICALS

W. S. Kies, vice-president of the National City Bank, New York, spoke at the Chemical Exposition on the export trade in chemicals and capital investment. He said in part:

The importance of the chemical industry is evidenced by comparison of the amount of capital and value of products turned out with that of other leading industries. According to the census of 1915, the value of capital of the group known as "chemicals and allied industries" was 723 million dollars in 1914. In the great woolen, worsted and felt goods manufacturing industry, the total capital in the same year was but 413 million dollars, and in the silk goods industry 210 million dollars. The capital of the automobile industry in 1911 was 408 million dollars, and the capital of the flouring mill industry was 380 million dollars. The amount of capital invested in the group distinctly classed as "chemicals" was, in 1914, 224 million dollars, which represents an increase of nearly eight times since 1880.

A study of the statistics of your industry reveals a further interesting fact, that the industry as a whole shows a decreasing value of product per dollar of capital invested—in other words, that yours is an industry where the cost of experimentation and the development of new processes make constantly increasing demands upon capital. In 1880 there was invested in the general chemical industry in this country \$29,000,000. The value of products was \$38,000,000 annually, or \$1.33 per dollar of capital. In 1915 the capital invested strictly in the chemical industry was \$224,000,000, the value of products \$153,000,000, or 70 cents per dollar of capital invested. The capital, from 1880 to 1915, increased about eight times. The number of employees in the industry during that period increased but a trifle over three times and the wages and salaries paid increased about five times, from \$6,000,000 to \$31,000,000.

This indicates that as an industry you are more dependent upon capital and brains than upon labor; that the success of the industry depends upon the development of improved and cheaper processes and the intensive use of the capital employed.

During the last three years the chemical industry has received a great impetus. Large amounts of money have been spent in its development. When the war demand for your product shall have ceased, your great problem will be to find markets that will absorb your production.

So far as German figures are available, the production in the chemical industries, per dollar of capital invested, is much greater than in this country. The reason probably lies in the more intensive application of science and the use of men of science in the industry. In one factory in Rhenish Prussia there is a laboratory with more than fifty chemists employed. None of these chemists is employed by the firm, but are young doctors of science who have left their universities and wish to continue research work in order to gain experience. In another chemical products company are employed 145 chemists, 75 in current business and 70 in research work. The 70 research men cost the concern £15,000 a year. Nine-tenths produce nothing, but the results of the remaining tenth mean profits of hundreds of thousands of pounds a year.

This problem of the maintenance of our markets after the war is serious. For us, it is absolutely necessary that we find markets for the increased volume of products which will result from the enlarged capacity of our industrial establishments. The unfortunate countries of Europe have been drained of their gold, and have suffered great economic losses. The restoration of their shattered credits and the re-building of their gold reserves will depend upon their building up a favorable balance of trade, which means that production will take place on an unprecedented scale. Germany, England, Austria, Italy and a large part of France, the manufacturing centers of Europe, excepting only Belgium, are intact and need only the key raw materials and machinery.

The American manufacturer in maintaining his hold upon export business will depend upon the development of a broader spirit of co-operation and of nationalism. Now is the time to intelligently plan for the future, and to build a sure foundation for a permanent export business, for, while at the moment the business skies may be overcast and cloudy, with the dawn of another day we may awake to find the sun shining upon a world redeemed forever from the hate, fury and murder of war.

DR. HESSE ON THE TARIFF

Dr. Bernard C. Hesse, research chemist of the General Chemical Company, speaking of the difficulties to be overcome in establishing chemical industries and the tariff outlook, said:

As a general thing, the actual production of chemicals requires more "salaries" and less "wages" than other lines of manufacture, both here and abroad, and this fact must be frankly and fairly handled by both the public and the chemical manufacturers in determining the rate of duty to be imposed or removed.

In the chemical industry more than in almost any other, the chief obstacle is in getting going; once in going condition the

need for artificial help generally disappears because there are in a few cases only, continuing handicaps such as different and more expensively handled available raw material, labor charges and the like. Therefore, as I view it, the present public opinion does not contemplate doing any more than that which is fair and equitable on its part to overcome obstacles or to compensate for them if they refuse absolutely to yield to intelligent and efficient management, but does not propose to pay a premium on inefficiency, lack of foresight or lack of constructive business policy and the like. In order that too much time be not taken in getting going the conditional five-year limit to the life of the surtax of 5¢ per pound on certain dyes and of 2½¢ per pound on intermediates was obviously inserted in the present dye and allied chemicals tariff which, in my opinion, is a very wholesome and a very equitable spur to our domestic manufacturers.

In conclusion, our present chemical industry will be permanent and will grow in diversity of output provided present public opinion remains as it is and further legislative action, if needed, be along the lines of that public opinion. I believe that that public opinion will last as long as results justify it and if our chemical manufacturers live up to the expectations of the public in every reasonable respect I can see no reason for any change in that public opinion; that is, if our chemical manufacturers continue to establish industries and are then ready to do away with tariff help just as soon as that can be done and to meet all comers in our own markets, public help along new lines will be forthcoming; if they do not, they need not be surprised if present public opinion reverts to its earlier view and that the helping hand is withdrawn.

EXPOSITION PERSONALS

The national and international interest in the exposition is shown in the attendance of French, British and Japanese representatives of chemical concerns and of chemists from the Pacific coast, Texas, and many middle west states. Among these visitors were Major Victor Grignard and M. Rene Engel, members of the visiting French Commission. Kyogo Mori, of the Imperial Kyushio University of Japan, was particularly interested in the electrochemical displays. Mr. Mori is well known as an electrical engineer in Japan, and is now in this country acquiring information on the latest developments of the American industry.

Others who registered at the exposition were, Dr. Abbott, of the University of North Dakota, and Professor C. S. Williamson, Jr., of the chemical engineering department of Tulane University in Louisiana, Dr. Alan W. C. Menzies, of Princeton University, and Charles A. Doremus, a former member of the executive committee of the American Electrochemical Society.

H. Hibbert, technical director of the Ralph Fuller Company of this city, was a visitor. He is known for his efforts in connection with the by-products of the calcium carbide industry and was formerly associated with the du Pont powder interests.

David Wesson, inventor of Wesson oil, who, as early as 1913, was refining cottonseed oil in Germany better than the German chemists were able to do it, was at the exposition.

Another visitor was Director Murray, of the research laboratories of Merck & Co., at Rahway, N. J. The company is enlarging its plants, and is producing several chemicals, new from the standpoint of American manufacture.

Captain A. H. White, now of the Bureau of Ordnance, on leave of absence from the University of Michigan for the period of the war, was a visitor. Captain White is devoting himself to the fixation of nitrogen from the air by processes recently announced.

Dr. E. C. Sullivan of the Corning Glass Works, instrumental in developing in this country a chemical glassware better than the German; Chief Chemist Conradson, of the Galena Signal Oil Company, an authority on lubricants, and Dr. Derrick, director of the research laboratories of the recently organized National Aniline & Chemical Company, were others who spent several days at the exposition.

J. F. Schoellkopf, of Buffalo, a pioneer in the American dyestuff industry, was a visitor at the Chemical Exposition. The Schoellkopf interests are now merged in the National Aniline & Chemical Company. The company was represented by an extensive exhibit at the show.

George Rosengarten, of the Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co., came from Philadelphia to attend the exposition.

GREAT INDIGO PLANT BEING BUILT BY NATIONAL ANILINE & CHEMICAL CO.

Du Pont Chemical Co. Also to Enter the Field in Spite of Action of Congress in Cutting off Ad Valorem Duty—Other New Dyes Being Made Here.

The National Aniline and Chemical Co. is building a great indigo plant and the Du Pont Chemical Co. is about to begin manufacturing this important dye, according to Arthur D. Little, the chemical engineer of Boston, in his publication *The Little Journal*. He says in part:

American made dyes are the same as German dyes, only there are not so many of them. If some small makers are still short in their yields, the loss is theirs. If they do not purify their materials enough, the defect is more likely to be in shade than in fastness. This is a complete catalogue of the defects of American-made dyes and it does not apply to the products of the important makers.

Congress cut off from the Tariff Bill the *ad valorem* duty on indigo and alizarine products, which discouraged manufacturers at the start. Nevertheless indigo, of which many thousands of tons are required annually in this country is now being made by the Dow Chemical Co. at Midland, Michigan, although at present there is not enough made and natural indigo imported to meet even the needs of the U. S. Navy. But The National Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc., is building a great indigo plant and it is generally understood that the DuPont Chemical Co. is about to begin, so that with these great concerns engaged in it, the production of all the indigo we need is only a question of time. In chemical research they are the peers of the German establishments.

Alizarine is Turkey Red and is used for bandana handkerchiefs, towels and print goods. Alizarine blue is employed in connection with indigo for navy blues and on serges, dress goods and suiting. These are not produced yet, although the crude body from which they are made, anthracene, is now available and one or two of the largest makers have the matter in hand. It is merely a question of time and organization.

Fast cotton vat dyes of the Indanthrene type are still missing. These are for shirtings, dress goods etc. and some are fast against light as well as bleach. Many are still protected by German patents. The research laboratories are busy and the outlook is hopeful. A good wool black of the "Diamond" type is needed. Logwood is now used in the place of it, and this is not fast enough against light. There is also a shortage of safranines and the general class of azine colors including azo carmine for red and pink on silk and for printing, which a large print works in New England is beginning to make with considerable success.

WHAT A CHEMICAL DISCOVERY MEANS

Dr. F. G. Cottrell, who invented the process for precipitating dust and fumes in smelters and recovering potash from cement, was born in California, took his bachelor's degree at nineteen, then studied abroad and in the course of time became professor of physical chemistry at his *alma mater*, the University of California.

While there he discovered the art of precipitation of particles in suspension of high potential electric currents; in other words, how to bring down dust and fumes. He covered the invention with patents, and then the excitement began. On the publication of his patents, the smelters overwhelmed him with appeals to save them. He gave up his professorship, organized a laboratory at Los Angeles and with a number of physical chemists engaged in research, he turned the trick.

Dr. Cottrell's patents were eventually vested in The Research Corporation. This he organized in 1912 in New York, and its charter contains the provision that no dividends shall be paid on the stock but that all net profits shall be used to supply means for the advancement of science.

Over 5,000 tons of potash salts on a K₂O basis, or from 3 to 5 per cent of the country's needs are already provided as a by-product of the cement industry. If the entire cement industry of the United States were so equipped the German monopoly would be broken by these inventions.

INCREASE IN POTASH PRODUCTION

Greater Output in United States in Six Months of 1917 Than During Entire Year of 1916—New Potash Plant in British Columbia.

More potash has been produced during the first six months of 1917 than was made during the entire year 1916. The reports received by the U. S. Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, have been reduced to terms of the commercial unit commonly used to measure the available or water-soluble potash (K_2O) in the product, and only material actually sold by the producer during this period is included. The weight of the materials handled was therefore much greater than represented by these figures.

Summary of the production of potash in the United States, January to June (inclusive), 1917

Source	Available potash (K_2O) Short tons	Value at point of shipment
Natural salts or brines.....	7,749	\$2,808,240
Alunite and dust from cement mills and blast furnaces....	1,867	746,576
Kelp	2,143	1,348,095
Distillery slop, wool washings, and miscellaneous industrial wastes	2,153	876,714
Wood ashes	111	84,414
	14,023	5,864,039

This table includes practically all potash produced. The Nebraska alkali lakes still lead, having yielded about one-third the entire production. There are now at least four important operators in this field.

POTASH PLANT FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA

With the installation of equipment for a potash plant on the Queen Charlotte Islands, which is now in progress, a new industry has been established in British Columbia. The enterprise is fourfold and has for its purposes the manufacture of potash from kelp, the extraction of oil from fish, the manufacture of fertilizer and the sale of edible fish.

This plant is to be operated by the International Chemical Company, a concern financed by the National Chemical Company. It is controlled by Cleveland and Chicago capital. Early next month the cutting of kelp will be commenced. There are facilities for handling a thousand tons of wet kelp daily and the concern has exclusive licenses from the Government on what are said to be the most extensive kelp beds on the Pacific Coast. The kelp beds are situated in Cumshewa Inlet near Moresby Island and cover about ten square miles. The company is now operating large plants at Los Angeles and San Diego.

POTASH IN NEW JERSEY GREENSANDS

The United States Geological Survey has prepared a brief report on the deposits of greensand in the eastern part of the United States which contain potash. These deposits are immense beds of sand at or near the surface in New Jersey, Delaware, and other States on the Atlantic coast. They cover many square miles, are at some places as much as 30 ft. thick, and carry locally a maximum of 7% of potash. The prospective value of these deposits at any place depends upon the quantity of greensand available and the ease with which it can be mined. Most of the deposits can be mined with a steam shovel or dredge.

Experiments made by chemists and others give hope that some economical process of extraction will be found, and when a cheap process has been devised there will be an immediate demand for detailed information concerning the location, nature, and supply of greensand. In order to meet the expected demand the survey has prepared this report.

According to the report the best greensands are in New Jersey, running in a series of broad belts from Sandy Hook Bay southwestward across Monmouth, Ocean, Bur-

lington, Camden, and Gloucester, counties into Delaware, where they are abundant as far south as Middletown. Other less valuable deposits occur in Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Arkansas, and Texas, and probably other Southern States may contain similar deposits. The best of this sand will carry about 6.3 lbs. of potash to the cubic foot, or about 75,000 tons for each square mile of sand 1 ft. thick, or 1,500,000 tons for each square mile of a 20-ft. bed. A bed of that thickness carrying 5% of potash should contain more than 1,000,000 tons of potash to the square mile.

SEARLES LAKE POTASH AVAILABLE

The bill providing for the exploration of Government lands in search of potassium deposits has been passed by Congress. It authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to issue prospecting permits. Lands in and adjacent to Searles Lake are exempted, which the Government will control. The potash in solution in Searles Lake is said to be the largest deposit in the country if not the largest in the world. The Searles Lake deposit may be worked by the Government, but the Secretary of the Interior is empowered by the bill to grant leases to private parties.

JAPAN'S POTASSIUM EXPORTS

The Japan *Chronicle* comments on the fact that the export trade in Japanese potassium chlorate has recently attracted considerable attention in business circles. The Yokohama exports from January to June amounted to about 8,000 barrels, while the shipments from Kobe between January and May amounted to about 5,300 barrels. Since June 1, 1,000 barrels have been exported to America, besides which Suzuki & Co., are said to have arranged for exports of 2,500 barrels. The present stocks are estimated at not more than 4,000 or 5,000 barrels.

Statistics of the imports of certain chemicals into Japan during the past three years, as compiled from official figures are as follows:

	1915 Chemicals	Pounds	Value	1916 Pounds	Value
Soda ash:					
Total	68,094,411	\$788,619	85,351,463	\$1,843,672	35,238
From United States..	2,033,055	26,506	865,380		
Sodium borate:					
Total	2,583,820	108,803	4,597,867	350,390	
From United States..	1,247,220	50,798	1,437,277		134,340
Potassium chlorate:					
Total	5,504,323	1,434,427	2,311,708	878,337	
From United States..	2,382,383	686,669	1,037,877		426,882
Potassium bichromate:					
Total	1,083,580	157,347	696,076	366,016	
From United States..	1,061,424	155,252	676,809		356,200
Caustic soda:					
Total	24,116,551	625,713	21,207,884	1,465,340	
From United States..	6,188,777	185,516	16,442,993	1,240,901	
Citric acid:					
Total	88,584	51,382	55,253	34,867	
From United States..	3,557	2,277	3,561		3,021
Glycerin:					
Total	697,887	137,726	1,067,773	331,834	
From United States..	42,739	13,445	397,975	162,409	
Acetic acid:					
Total	431	406	1,684	596	
From United States..	736		319
Carbolic acid:					
Total	292,241	107,101	1,773,268	1,855,659	
From United States..	80,075	66,334	1,751,480	1,827,312	

Blue vitriol is not made a separate item in import statistics for the reason that imports of that article for the last three years have at no time exceeded \$50,000 per annum in value.

POTASH IN HAWAIIAN MOLASSES

In an article on the uses of sugar by-products the *Hawaiian Planter's Record* says:

The potash alone contained in the molasses that the Hawaiians produce each year amounts to about 5,100 tons. The value of this at the present time would be approximately \$2,550,000, or, under normal conditions, \$510,000.

The Exports Administrative Board, in accordance with requests made by the United States Shipping Board and by the Navy Department, has instructed the Director of the Bureau of Export Licenses not to grant licenses for any proposed shipments by sailing vessels going through the war zone.

AMERICAN CHEMICALS WANTED IN SPAIN

Opportunity Open Owing to Loss of German and Austrian Products—Quantities Consumed, Tariff Rates and Prices—No Jobbers in Malaga.

A report on the market in Spain for drugs and chemicals, with special reference to the Malaga consular district, is made by Consul Louis G. Dreyfus, Jr., and published by the Department of Commerce. Consul Dreyfus says:

There are no jobbers in the American sense of the term in this district, as all the pharmacies import for their individual needs. In the selling of general drugs, it would not seem necessary or even advisable to seek an exclusive agent. It is important that attention should be paid to quoting prices and weights in Spanish currency and the metric system, respectively.

Credit terms, in practice, vary from cash against shipping documents to 60 and 90 days with 2 per cent discount for cash.

A list of druggists in Malaga may be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, its district or cooperative offices. Refer to file No. 92411.

There is a demand for all sorts of pharmacists' supplies, such as test tubes, funnels, beakers and various special bottles. To comply with the Spanish sanitary regulations medicinal preparations of all kinds must have the formula on the containers and labels and must be listed in the Spanish pharmacopoeia before they can be placed on sale.

The fertilizer factories in Malaga manufacture sulphuric acid of 53°, the market price of which is 13 pesetas per 100 kilos; sulphuric acid of 60° at 18 pesetas; and of 66° at 22 pesetas.

Carbolic acid is used only in limited quantities in this district, principally in pharmacies and for disinfection. So far as it has been possible to ascertain, it is not made in Spain. The annual consumption in Malaga is said not to be much in excess of 2 metric tons. This acid is imported in galvanized-iron cans of 25 and 100 kilos, and in blue-glass bottles of 1 kilo. There has been an increase in the selling price of carbolic acid from 2 pesetas per kilo before the war to 14 to 20 pesetas now.

The minimum rate of duty on this product, which is applicable to imports from the United States and the principal manufacturing nations of the world, is 0.40 peseta per kilo, net weight. The regular tariff is 0.60 peseta per kilo, net.

Caustic soda is manufactured in Torre La Vega and Barcelona, Spain. Its principal use is in making soaps. Considerable quantities are consumed in Malaga. This product of 70° to 72° and 60° to 62°, is packed in iron drums of 50, 100, and more kilos. The brand registering from 50° to 52° comes in wooden barrels of 300 kilos. The actual selling price of the last-mentioned variety is 52 pesetas per 100 kilos.

According to paragraph 240 of the Spanish customs tariff, imports of caustic soda are dutiable at 4.50 pesetas per 100 kilos, gross.

Soda ash, both in powder and crystals, is used for cleaning purposes, lithographic work, glass making, paper and soap manufacturing, etc. The annual consumption in Malaga is estimated at 1,000 tons of crystallized and 3,000 tons of the dry. Some soda ash is made in this country. The crystallized comes packed in barrels of 300 kilos and the dried in double sacks of 100 kilos. Since the outbreak of the war the price of this product has increased from 18 to 24 pesetas per 100 kilos, gross. The minimum and general rate of the import duty is 3 pesetas per 100 kilos, gross. The import statistics of soda ash are included in the figures for borax.

Blue vitriol is extensively used in this district, especially in the vineyards. Considerable quantities are made in Spain. As early as 1904 more than 6,000 tons were made in the Province of Huelva alone. It is imported in wooden barrels of 250 kilos.

The import duty is 0.50 peseta per 100 kilos, gross. The market price before the war was 60 pesetas per 100 kilos, but has risen to 130 pesetas. In the customs statistics blue vitriol is classed with insecticides to combat plant and animal disease. The total imports under this section for 1915 were 6,667 tons, valued at 3,600,195 pesetas, of which

Great Britain supplied 6,572 tons, France 84 tons, and the United States 1 ton.

Glycerin which is made in Spain, is used both industrially and in pharmacies. The annual consumption in Malaga is estimated at 20 metric tons. Glycerin comes packed in cans of 10 and 20 kilos and also in glass bottles. There are glycerin factories at Barcelona, San Sebastian, and Santander. Glycerin of 28° which was sold before the war at 2.80 pesetas per kilo, is now at 6 pesetas. Glycerin of 31°, which was at 3 pesetas per kilo, is at 6.30 pesetas, and the superior English glycerin in bottles, is now at 8 pesetas.

The general and minimum customs rate on glycerin is 22 pesetas per 100 kilos, gross. The imports of glycerin into Spain during 1915 were 3,426 kilos, valued at 5,584 pesetas. Great Britain supplied 2,142 kilos, France 702 kilos, and the United States, 512 kilos. On the other hand, Spain's exports of glycerin in 1915 amounted to 935,739 kilos, valued at 1,522,887 pesetas.

Considerable quantities of bleaching powder are used in Malaga. It is estimated that the annual consumption is more than 1,000 metric tons. Its principal uses are for bleaching cloth and paper and for disinfection in general. A paper factory at Granada is in this consular district. Before the war, bleaching powder was imported in large quantities from France. The price at that time was about 14 francs per 100 kilos, c. i. f. Malaga. At the present time the price of this product, which is manufactured by the Sociedad Anonima Cros in Barcelona, is from 65 to 70 pesetas per 100 kilos.

The import duty is 3 pesetas per 100 kilos, gross. The general and minimum tariffs are identical. From customs statistics it seems 2,574 metric tons of these chemicals valued at 720,824 pesetas were imported into Spain in 1915, of which 1,447 tons were from Great Britain, 609 from France, and 512 from the United States. Spain's exports of bleaching powder in 1915 were 128 metric tons.

Customhouse statistics show that 40,263 metric tons of drugs, chemicals, and medicines, valued at \$3,891,201, were imported into Spain in 1915.

SWEDEN'S SEIZURE OF CHEMICALS

Native Russian Firms Not Allowed to Get Shipments from the United States

(Special Correspondence)

LONDON, Sept. 17—The disclosures publicly made known from Washington go far to explain the seizures of drugs and chemicals and the excessive delays experienced by American and other neutral and belligerent shippers imposed by the Swedish Government for many months past. The feeling existing in all Swedish and Finnish ports is decidedly Russophobe and every impediment has been placed in the way of native Russian firms getting their consignments through from western countries.

In some cases leading Petrograd and Moscow, importers have had to send accredited representatives to Stockholm and engage in lawsuits extending over many months to enforce the release of their goods. As a consequence the long alternative route by steamer via Vladivostok and the route by post via Canada and Japan had to be resorted to until these means through congestion of traffic had to be finally abandoned.

The Russian Committee have intimated that all shipments for Archangel will cease October 15th, but this does not affect ordinary trade with Russia, since for some months past only goods directly or indirectly destined for the Russian Government's use have been accepted for shipment and permitted by our Government to leave this country.

In the light of the present grave depreciation in the value of the Ruble and the impossibility of receiving direct sterling remittances it has been a blessing in disguise to British shippers that they are not more deeply implicated financially. The London-Petrograd rate of exchange per £10 was as high as 302 roubles or a further fall here of 20% in the value of the ruble. This is most probably accounted for by adverse political events and the further heavy attenuation of the currency by the issue of banknotes.

TRADE NOTES AND PERSONALS

A slate deposit has recently been discovered in Georgia by the State Geological Survey, which seems to be an excellent raw material for the extraction of potash. A large number of samples taken from different points along the outcropping show more than 9 per cent potash, which is from two to four times the amount found in common slate. The unusually high potash contents of this slate, together with proximity to transportation, uniformity of composition, favorable conditions for mining and almost inexhaustible supply, seem to offer more favorable conditions for the extraction of potash from silicates than any potash-bearing silicates heretofore discovered.

Officials of the State of Minas, Brazil, are discussing the project of imposing a tax of about 8 per cent on all manganese exported to the United States, the tax to be put into effect immediately. The American Consulate General at Rio Janeiro has been actively engaged for many months in an effort to facilitate the movement of manganese to the coast. In spite of the endeavors of the Central Railroad to move as much of the ore as ships bound for the United States can load, the movement is often accomplished only with great delay. Last month the movement over the Central Railroad exceeded for the first time 50,000 tons.

Fertilizer and oil from menhaden will be manufactured at Pensacola, Fla., by the Pensacola Fertilizer & Oil Company, which New York investors have organized. This company is capitalized at \$250,000, and its officers are F. W. Miller, president; M. P. McGrath, vice-president; J. A. Baker, secretary-treasurer; C. H. Munger, representative; all of 21 Spruce Street, New York. The plans provide for constructing a factory building, a scrap shed and two commissary buildings, with the installation of a complete equipment of machinery for manufacturing oil and fertilizer from fish scrap.

Lloyd Balderston, a member of the chemical staff in the laboratory of the Elk Tanning Company, Ridgway, Pa., and associate editor of the *Journal of the American Leather Chemists' Association*, has been appointed professor of leather chemistry and technology in the College of Agriculture, Tohoku Imperial University, Sapporo, Japan.

Areca nuts, sometimes known as betel nuts, are held to be fruit of a species of the palm tree and free of duty under the specific provision for palm nuts in paragraph 557 of the tariff act of 1913, by decision of the Board of General Appraisers. The protest was made by P. H. Petry & Co.

Agricultural lime will be burned and carbide will be manufactured near Ivanhoe, Va., by the National Carbide Company. This is a new corporation chartered with \$250,000 capital by S. M. Buck, president, and H. S. Brown, both of Bramwell, W. Va., and H. E. Gear of New York.

George S. Coyne, dealer in dyes and chemicals, 116 North Front street, Philadelphia, has leased for a term of years the entire building, 108 Walnut street, together with portions of 110-112 Walnut street, comprising about 15,000 square feet.

Texas capitalists will organize a \$300,000 corporation to develop sulphur deposits. The company will be known as the Southern Sulphur Company of Houston, and the incorporators are John H. Kirby, B. F. Bonner and H. L. Fagin.

The Noah Products Corporation of Richmond, Va., manufacturers of medicines, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000. Incorporators: P. G. Seward of Petersburg, Va., and J. P. Marchant of Richmond.

Chonon Bernstein, Inc., New York, has been incorporated to manufacture chemicals and kindred products. Nominal capital, \$5,000. Incorporators: L. Scott, and C. and E. Bernstein, 253 West 112th Street, New York.

The Linde Air Products Company of 30 East 42d Street, New York, has purchased a site at Norfolk, Va., and will construct a plant to manufacture oxygen and other air products for industrial purposes.

C. H. Fingerhood, 244 Spring Street, has been appointed New York representative of the Allied Drug & Chemical Corporation, a Delaware company with a capitalization of \$1,000,000.

Lavender flowers were declared free of duty under paragraph 477, tariff act of 1913, in an opinion by General Appraiser McClelland. J. L. Hopkins & Co. filed the protest.

Peach kernel oil was held dutiable under paragraph 45, tariff act of 1913, in an opinion by General Appraiser McClelland. Mandarin oil was held dutiable under paragraph 46.

Oleine, classified as a distilled oil, was declared to be oleic acid by General Appraiser McClelland, and dutiable under paragraph 1, tariff act of 1913.

The Jackson Drug Company of Carthage, Okla., has been incorporated by J. M. Jackson, M. Fred Jackson and Allen Reynolds.

Imports of castor beans at Hull for the year to July 3 amounted to 83,646 quarters, against 140,754 in the same time last year.

A fire caused damage estimated at \$1,000 in the basement of the building occupied by Rockhill & Vietor, No. 22 Cliff Street.

Sage Sulphur Products of Manhattan has been incorporated by M. M. Radican and others of 169 Pearl Street.

The Potash Corporation of Delaware has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$1,250,000.

Alcohol valued at \$230,451 cleared from this port during July for various foreign destinations.

The next Amsterdam bark auction is scheduled for October 4.

ENLARGING THE BAYER COMPANY'S PLANT

The plant of the Bayer Company at Rensselaer, N. Y., is being enlarged. In the opinion of Dr. Emanuel Von Salis, vice-president and general manager of the company, Germany will never regain the American dyestuff trade. He says: "American dyestuff manufacturers who have built up new plants since the war started will keep the bulk of the trade in the United States."

Before the war the Bayer Co. were sole importers of the products manufactured by the Farbenfabriken von Friedr. Bayer & Co., Leverkusen, near Cologne, on the Rhine. Since the British blockade went into effect the company has received little from abroad, one exception being two small shipments via the submarine Deutschland on its trips to this country.

NEW CHILD LABOR LAW GUARANTEE

The Merchants' Association has suggested to the Federal Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor, which is charged with the enforcement of the new Child Labor law, a form of guarantee for the use of dealers in manufactured articles. The form reads:

1. That no provision of the U. S. Act to Prevent Interstate Commerce in the Products of Child Labor, approved Sept. 1, 1916, has been violated in the production, manufacture or shipment of any of the goods produced or manufactured by us, specified on this invoice.

2. That as to goods specified hereon not manufactured or produced by us, we hold guarantees from the manufacturer or producer thereof, or from the dealers from whom said goods were purchased by us, that no provision of said Act has been violated in the production, manufacture or shipment of said goods.

Drug & Chemical Markets

HIGHER PRICES FOR DRUGS IN LONDON

Stocks of Acetanilid Practically Cleaned Up—Slump in Phenacetin in Sympathy With New York Market—Bismuth Salts, Clove Oil, Sugar of Milk Higher.

(Special Cable to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

LONDON, Oct. 2—The drug markets this week have been fairly active and a further general advance in values is noticeable.

Acetanilid has advanced 3s 3d and the market is practically cleared of spot supplies.

Phenacetin took an unexpected slump and is quoted 50 per cent lower than last week. New York prices precipitated a corresponding fall here, demoralizing the market.

Bismuth salts advanced 6d and the tendency is upwards.

Among the products quoted higher today are star anise oil, clove oil, hexamine, cream tartar, sodium bicarbonate, sugar of milk, sassafras oil, tannic acid and tartaric acid.

There is a firmer tone in caustic soda, and the bichromates.

Aspirin, the salicylates, beta-naphthol, salol and methyl salicylate are easier.

Ammonia ichthosulphonate and phenolphthalein are lower.

Acetate of Lime—in sympathy with the advance in the United States is in good demand and dearer. Acetic acid has not moved up further, present prices being already based on higher priced raw material.

Cassia fistula—for low grade Bombay 60s has been paid.

Gum acacia—Kordofan sorts of ordinary quality fetch now 85s to 87s 6d per cwt.

Eucalyptus oil—Shortage of steamer space accounts for a spurt this week, B.P. quality changing hands at 2s 9d per lb.

Senega—is 4s per lb spot; 3s 10d c.i.f.

Chillies, Japan—bright, 75s; dull 72s 6d per cwt.

Cassia oil—is expected to be dearer.

Honey—is in upward tendency owing to its being used as a substitute for sugar.

Bleaching powder—is 21s per cwt. f. o. b.

Tartaric acid—is weak at 2s 10½d per lb.

Amyl Salicylate—is a falling market at 12s 6d per lb.

Resorcin—70s per lb.

Gamboge—sold much lower at £35 per cwt.

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Original Packages)

Advanced

Acetanilid, 5c	Bay Rum, Porto Rico, 5c
Aloes Gum, Socotrine, 7c	Haarlem Oil, 5c
Arnica Flowers, 25c	Horse-Nettle Berries, 10c
Cannabis Leaves, Indica True, 30c	Oil of Cassia, 5@10c
Chloroform, 6c	Oil of Cedar Leaf, 5c
Cloves, Zanzibar, Penang, 1c@2c	Oil of Coriander, 25c
Colchicum Seed, 30c	Oil of Spearmint, 25c
Cream of Tartar, 1½c	Petrolatum, ½@½c
Gelatin, Silver Label, 5c	Saffron Flowers, American, 5c
Glycerin, Refined, C.P., 2c	Sarsaparilla, Root, Mexican, 7c
Saponified, Loose, 1c	Silver Nitrate, 7½c

Declined

Acetophenetidin, 50c	Ergot, Russian, 4c
Alcohol, Denatured, 10c	Mercury, Flasks, 5c
Caffeine Alkaloid, 50c	Sodium Benzoate, 5c
Camphor, Refined, 5c	Thymol, 5c

The stringency in supplies of crude drugs and chemicals limited transactions and caused a further advance in prices. Some manufacturers who are filling Government orders find it difficult to make deliveries on outstanding contracts.

Distillers lowered the price of denatured alcohol, and reductions were made in acetophenetidin, caffeine alkaloid and refined camphor.

The requisitioning of vessels by the Government is causing uneasiness among exporters. The announcement by the Government that ocean freight rates are to be lowered made shippers hopeful of increasing their foreign business. Complaints of delays in securing export permits and difficulty in obtaining shipping room are still heard.

Acetophenetidin—Accumulation of supplies led to freer offerings and keener selling competition. Spot parcels were quoted \$10.50@\$12 a pound. The closing price shows a decline of 50c a pound.

Acetanilid—Manufacturers raised spot quotations 5c to 60c a lb. based on the higher cost of the raw material and a better demand for chemically pure supplies. Supplies in kegs are held at 60½c and one pound cartons included at 64c a pound. Smaller quantities in bulk were offered at 61c a pound.

Alcohol, Denatured—Distillers announced a decline in price of 10c a gallon for carloads. The reduction was due to increased offerings which led to keen selling competition. Makers are quoting spot supplies of 180 proof at 90c@92c and 188 proof at 92c@93c a gallon. Some second hands quoted slightly lower figures.

Aloes Gum, Socotrine—Smaller spot stocks and higher primary markets caused a rise of 7c a pound. Offerings were moderate at 37c while some sellers demanded 38c@39c a pound for immediate delivery.

Arnica Flowers—Firmer values at primary markets and scant supplies here led to a rise of 25c a pound. Offerings were limited to small quantities at \$2.65@\$2.95 a pound.

Bay Rum—The stringency in supplies resulted in a rise of 5c a gallon for Porto Rican in barrels. In some quarters importers turned down bids below \$2.60 while there were sellers of scattered lots at \$2.55 a gallon.

Caffeine Alkaloid—Makers lowered quotations 50c a pound based on larger stocks. Spot parcels were offered at \$10.50@\$11 a pound.

Camphor—A reduction of 5c a pound featured the market for American refined camphor. Lower prices of Japanese camphor were responsible for the reduction. Makers quoted 74½c a pound for supplies in bulk.

Cannabis Leaves—Owing to smaller supplies and a firmer primary market prices were advanced 30c a pound and buyers experienced difficulty in locating lots of true imported indica leaves.

Chicle Gum—Prices of Mexican closed firmer under a decrease in offerings and a better demand, prices showing a gain of 2c a pound. Spot lots were offered at 74c@75c a pound. Chicle imported and converted in the United States, last year, amounted to approximately 7,347,000 pounds, equivalent to about 30,000,000 pounds of chewing gum.

Chloroform—Makers announced an advance in prices of 3c a pound owing to the enhanced cost of raw materials. Manufacturers are quoting 63c a pound.

Cloves—Spot supplies of Zanzibar and Penang cloves closed 2c and 1c higher a pound respectively. Practically there are no spot supplies. Zanzibars are held at 45c@46c and Penangs at 50c@51c a pound. Amboynas are 45c a pound.

Colchicum Seed—Higher prices abroad caused an advance here of 30c a pound. Sellers quoted from \$3.20@\$3.35 a pound for immediate delivery.

Cream of Tartar—Makers of U. S. P. supplies raised quotations 1½c a pound owing to the higher cost of crude material. Parcels of crystals are now held at 51½c for supplies in barrels and at 51c a pound for powdered in barrels, f. o. b. New York.

Ergot—Russian closed at a decline of 4c a pound. Importers offered parcels for immediate delivery at 70c@71c a pound.

Gelatin—The stringency in spot stocks resulted in an advance of 5c a pound on silver label stocks. Sellers offered small quantities sparingly at \$1.60@\$1.65 a pound.

Glycerin—Owing to smallness of stocks of crude glycerin prices closed stronger. Sellers refused to entertain bids below 54c a pound for saponified supplies.

Refiners of chemically pure advanced prices to 68@69c for supplies in bulk, drums and barrels included and 1½c for supplies in cans to 69c@70½c a pound.

Haarlem Oil—Spot supplies were raised 5c per gross by importers who named \$6.55@\$7. The market was cleared of offerings at the advance. Invoices for arrival were held at \$6.50 per gross.

Mercury—The market closed at a decline of \$5 a flask. Leading selling agents asked \$105. Advices from Spain say the cost of production of mercury in Almaden increased from 34 shillings 6 pence a flask in 1900, to 66 shillings in 1915. The total production in Spain was 20,717 tons of ore and 1,222 tons of mercury.

Mustard Seed—A large business has been done in English yellow seed, buyers realizing that practically no shipments are being made from England. Spot stocks here are moderate and are offered at 15c@15½c.

Nettle Berries—Spot lots of horse dry berries were raised 10c a pound, owing to scant supplies and higher primary markets. Holders quoted 29c@32c a pound for immediate delivery.

Oil of Cassia—The stringency of supplies and high cost of crude material led to advances of 5c@10c a pound on 75 per cent to 80 per cent gravity and lead free. Sellers are naming from \$1.40@\$1.45 for 75 to 80 per cent gravity and \$1.55@\$1.60 for supplies lead free. Redistilled oil U. S. P. was offered at former prices from \$1.95@\$2 a lb.

Oil of Cedar Leaf—The market advanced 5c a pound under a further decrease in stocks. Sellers are quoting from 95c@\$1 a pound.

Oil of Coriander—Dealers advanced prices 25c to \$14.25 @ \$1 a pound based on the highest market for seed and scarcity of spot oil.

Oil of Spearmint—Handlers raised quotations 25c to \$3.50@\$3.75 a pound.

Opium—Trading in opium lacks animation and few sales of spot lots or for forward delivery have been booked. Quotations are entirely nominal on the basis of \$30 a pound.

Petrolatum—High prices of high grade crude oil at the wells and scant stocks for immediate delivery resulted in an advance of ¾c@½c a pound. Sellers are asking 4¾c@5c a pound for amber supplies in barrels.

Phenolphthalein—Prices declined \$3.50 a pound under a large production, lack of demand and aggressive selling competition. Makers are offering spot parcels at \$12@\$13 a pound.

Saffron Flowers—American flowers were advanced 5c a pound. Sellers quoted from 49c@51c a pound.

Sarsaparilla Root—Prices advanced on Mexican root under firmer primary markets and meager stocks here. Holders are demanding 46c but offerings at 45c a pound were made in some quarters showing a gain over recent sales of 7c a pound.

Silver Nitrate—Owing to the reaction in the price of silver, quotations on nitrate of silver declined 7¾c an ounce. Manufacturers offered lots of 500 ounces and over at 63¾c an ounce.

Sodium Benzoate—Owing to continued selling competition prices scored a further decline of 5c a pound. The demand continued inanimate and sales were few at \$1.55@\$1.60 a pound.

TERMS OF THE WAR REVENUE BILL

The War Revenue bill, as agreed upon in conference by committees of the Senate and House, remains unchanged in the provisions taxing pharmaceutical and toilet articles. The rate is 2 per cent and the sections read the same as reported verbatim in the issue of DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS, dated Sept. 12, 1917, under the heading "Tax on Alcohol and Medicines," page 4.

The total amount to be raised by the bill is estimated at about \$2,900,000,000, and the sources of revenue include proprietary medicines which are expected to yield \$3,000,000, perfumes and cosmetics \$1,900,000, and distilled spirits

\$135,000,000. Other sources of revenue and estimates of amounts they will yield are:

Income tax, \$600,000,000; excess profits, \$1,110,000,000; rectified spirit, \$5,000,000; fermented liquors, \$16,000,000; wines, \$6,000,000; soft drinks and syrups, \$13,000,000; cigars, \$10,000,000; cigarettes, \$21,500,000; tobacco, \$28,000,000; snuff, \$2,000,000; cigarette papers, \$100,000; freight transportation, \$56,000,000; pipe lines, \$4,500,000; seats and berths, \$4,000,000; telegraph and telephone messages, \$7,000,000; insurance policies, \$5,000,000; automobiles, \$40,000,000; motion picture films, \$3,000,000; jewelry, \$4,500,000; sporting goods, \$1,200,000; pleasure boats, \$500,000; cameras, \$750,000; admissions, \$50,000,000; club dues, \$1,200,000; stamp taxes, \$30,000,000; inheritances, \$5,000,000; Virgin Island products, \$20,000; first class mail matter, \$60,000,000 and second class mail matter, \$14,000,000; musical instruments \$3,000,000.

The largest tax increase was on excess profits. It is expected the bill will become a law at the end of this week.

SEEKS BIDS FOR DRUGS FOR ARMY

The Field Medical Supply Depot of the army, Washington, D. C., has requested manufacturers to bid on a new proposal for drugs, which must be delivered in 20, 30, 60, 90 and 120 days. Prices must be returned by October 20. There are several hundred items in the list, among which are the following:

Required Quantity	Articles
Bottles 13,500	Acidum Boricum, 324 mgm. tablets, 500 in bottle.
Tubes 12,500	Adrenaline, 1 mgm. hypodermic tablets, made soluble by addition of boric acid, 20 in tube.
Bottles 7,500	Aspirin, or Acetyl Salicylic Acid, 324 mgm. tablets, 500 in amber colored bottle.
Bottles 17,500	Bismuthi Subnitras, 324 mgm. tablets, 500 in bottle.
Bottles 42,500	Hydrargyri Chloridum Corrosivum, tablets (antiseptic) 250 in wide mouth bottle, preferably.
Bottles 13,250	Hydrargyri Chloridum Mite, 32 mgm. tablets, 1,000 in dark amber colored bottle.
Boxes 250,000	Iodine Swabs (Ampuls), ½ c.c. of 3½% tincture iodine in each ampul; packed six swabs in cardboard box, as per standard.
Cartons 212,500	Iodum-Potassii Iodidum, iodine 1 gm., potassium iodide, ½ gms., in hermetically sealed glass tube, packed 10 tubes in cylindrical cardboard carton as per specifications and standard sample.
Tins 50,000	Magnesii Sulphas, in 1-lb. tins.
Bottles 50,000	Mistura Glycyrrhizae Compositae, tablets, 1,000 in bottle.
Bottles 25,000	Oleum Ricini, 1 quart in bottle.
Bottles 15,000	Oleum Theobromatis, ¼ lb. in wide mouth bottle.
Tins 30,000	Petrolatum, in 1 lb. tins.
Bottles 18,750	Phenol, Crystallized, in ½ lb. dark amber colored bottle, tightly corked and thoroughly paraffined, bottle not to exceed ½ inches length, including cork, 2 7/16 inches in diameter.
Bottles 18,750	Pilulæ Camphoræ et Opii, tablets, 500 in bottle.
Bottles 34,500	Pilulæ Catharticae Compositæ (U.S.P.), tablets, 1,000 in bottle.
Bottles 18,750	Protargol (or equivalent preparation), 1 oz. in dark amber colored bottle.
Bottles 12,500	Pulvis Ipecacuanhae et Opii, 324 mgm. tablets, 500 in bottle.
Cases 25,000	Sapo Mollis (green soap), 1 lb. in mailing case, as per standard.

LITTLE BUYING IN TIN MARKET

Buyers in the tin market are cautious in view of uncertain conditions abroad which are controlled by the war exigencies of the British Government. In London Straits tin held steady for spot and declined 10c for Eastern shipment. In New York Straits sold as low as 6½c, but the market was more fairly represented by a quotation of 61¾@61½c. Banka tin was neglected at 59¾c and Chinese was dull at 55¾c. London cables to the New York Metal Exchange quoted standard tin at £245 5s for spot and £242 5s for futures.

PROCESS USED IN MAKING RUM

Jamaica and Barbados Output Growing Larger—How Petit Grain Oil is Made—Producing Sulphur from Waste Smelter Gases—Oil from Rubber Seed.

The methods of making Jamaica rum is described by Consul Monaghan of Kingston in a report to the Department of Commerce. He says in part:

"Jamaica rum" is the generic name of the several varieties of sugar-cane spirit that are manufactured or distilled on the island of Jamaica, the only materials used being the products of the sugar-cane.

There are two general methods of manufacture, in the first of which the whole juice of the cane as received from the mill is evaporated down and set up with dunder, which is the residue from previous distillation, to a gravity of 16° Brix. Spontaneous fermentation is by a fission yeast and the wash dies down in about three days. In the second general type of manufacture the molasses, skimmings, and other offal of sugar manufacture are set up with the dunder to a gravity of from 16 to 18° Brix. Here, too, spontaneous fermentation is by a fission yeast and the wash dies down in from three to five days.

In the distillation of Jamaica rum a pot still is used with two retorts. In a still containing 1,000 gallons of dead wash, with 200 gallons of low wines from previous distillation at 50 under proof, in the first retort, and 75 gallons charged with 60 to 70 gallons of high wines from previous distillation at 6 over proof, in the second retort, it is possible to obtain from 70 to 90 gallons of rum at 40 over proof. The stills used in making this rum are heated either by steam coils or by direct fire.

Jamaica rum is generally colored with a caramel, obtained by heating the sugar in a copper vessel and extracting it with a strong rum. If well burnt, the obscuration is very small and should not exceed 1 per cent proof spirit.

After distillation, the rum is put up in puncheons holding from 100 to 108 imperial gallons, or about 120 to 128 American gallons. It is generally sold at 37 overproof in the puncheon, the original strength of 40 overproof going down in the wood. No credit is given, commercially, for overproof rum.

It has been said that the most sensitive barometer of the material prosperity of Jamaica is to be found in the returns of the duties on this "local trade quality" of rum. This is the grade sold in the rum shops all over the island to the natives, and it is chiefly distilled for home consumption. For the year ended June 30, 1916, about \$550,000 was paid in local internal revenue taxes on the distillation of Jamaica rum.

The rum distillation industry of Barbados is growing in importance, due to the introduction of improved stills, increased cane crops, and a larger demand for the product. Two factories are devoted exclusively to the distillation of rum and two plantations produce rum in addition to the extraction of the cane juice. One of the factories is equipped with continuous stills; the other factory and the two plantations use the pot stills. Barbados rum is made entirely from molasses.

HOW PETIT GRAIN OIL IS MADE

The chief article of direct export from Paraguay to the United States is oil of petit grain, an extract obtained from the bitter-orange leaves that are found abundantly in Paraguay. Exports of petit grain oil invoiced at the American consulate at Asuncion for exportation to the United States during the last two years were as follows: 1915, 23,040 pounds, valued at \$35,416; 1916, 33,680 pounds, valued at \$60,496. During the first six months of 1917 exports of this article to the United States amounted to 22,677 pounds, valued at \$45,043, as against 12,914 pounds, valued at \$24,283 in the corresponding period of 1916. Previous to the war France was the principal market for the exports from Paraguay.

Oil of petit grain is used as the basis of perfume and perfumed toilet soaps. It requires 500 to 600 pounds of leaves to produce a quart of the extract. The oil is extracted by packing the leaves into a barrel-like receptacle with perforations in the bottom through which steam is passed. A pipe leading from the top of the receptacle conducts the steam which also contains the extract in vapor form,

to a condenser where the mixture is cooled and the oil appears on top ready to be drained off. The product in this form, which is considered ready for market by some producers, has a distinctly oily odor. Some of the more important producers have a secret process of distillation that further refines the extract, leaving it with a perfume like that of Florida water. When tested by a densimeter the specific gravity of the distilled extract is found to be about 28 or 30.

The names of the principal exporters of oil of petit grain from Paraguay may be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce or its district or cooperative offices. Refer to file No. 91594.

MAKING SULPHUR FROM GAS

A new process for recovering sulphur from waste sulphur dioxide fumes is discussed in a report just issued by the Bureau of Mines, which says: "The results of the laboratory study of the wet Thiogen process demonstrate that the technical operation of the process can be carried out successfully for the recovery of sulphur from sulphur dioxide in waste smelter gases, and the indications are that at least in some localities the process can be applied on a commercial scale and sulphur recovered at a cost that will allow a profit."

The process is described in the *New York Engineering and Mining Journal*, as follows: In carrying out the Thiogen process the gases are first cooled and cleared of all dust and fumes. They are passed through an absorption tower in which the sulphur dioxide is absorbed in water or mother liquor. To the solution of sulphur dioxide is added powdered barium sulphite, thiosulphite and sulphur; the precipitate is settled and the mother liquor is returned to the absorption tower. The settled precipitate is then filtered and dried. The elemental sulphur and one-half the sulphur from the thiosulphite is distilled and the sulphur vapors condensed. The residue, consisting of barium sulphite and sulphate is then reduced to sulphide, which is returned to the operation as a precipitate."

The report of the Bureau of Mines regarding the cost of construction says: "An estimate of the cost of construction of a 10-ton plant with all the necessary accessories, based on the cost of material, etc., in 1913, indicates that the cost would be about \$40,000."

John T. Overbury, secretary of the Thiogen Company, said the product was used in the manufacture of munitions, in the fertilization of farm lands and in the manufacture of sulphide paper. He said that the combined needs of the United States and her Allies for sulphur were estimated at 8,000,000 tons for the coming year.

OIL FROM RUBBER SEED

Inquiry into the possibility of the commercial utilization of the seed of the rubber tree for oil production has been undertaken by the agricultural authorities in the federated Malay States. From time to time suggestions have been made for the utilization for this purpose of the seeds of the cultivated Para rubber tree, as large quantities of the seeds go to waste on the rubber plantations of the middle East.

Experiments have proved, according to a British Government report, that not only is the oil extracted from the seed suitable for various purposes, but that the residue can be used for cattle food or as fertilizer.

EXCESSIVE LEAD IN ZINC OXIDE

Examinations made by the Bureau of Chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture show that very little zinc oxide on the market in the United States complies with the standards of the U. S. Pharmacopoeia. The large zinc manufacturers maintain that for some time they have been experimenting with highly refined zinc oxide from the French process with quite a success and have been able to comply with the standards of the U. S. Pharmacopoeia.

The Swan & Finch Co., oils, New York, has declared a dividend of 2½ per cent, payable November 1, 1917. This marks the resumption of dividends by the Swan & Finch Co., and is the first dividend paid since March 31, 1913, when 5 per cent was paid.

Heavy Chemical Markets

CAUSTIC SODA PRICES SEVERELY CUT

Holders Attempt to Unload When Government Issues Notice of Embargo on Exports—Soda Ash Lower In Sympathy—Acids in Good Demand.

The outstanding feature in heavy chemicals has been the sudden and material decline in caustic soda. Not in a number of years has this product fallen as low as was recorded Tuesday of this week. The American Government has put an embargo on its exportation and holders are anxious to unload to American consumers. In sympathy, other heavy chemicals declined and the market became unsettled and confused for the time being, but at the close there appeared to be a more steady tone to the market. Soda ash fell with the slump in caustic and the market is unsettled, but not necessarily weak.

Acetic acid is in good demand and scarce on spot and all degrees are held in firm hands with prices quatably unchanged with the exception of the 28 per cent test, which is higher and the 56 per cent test which is slightly lower. The export demand for muriatic is strong and domestic business continues brisk. Several small sales have passed below 2c for the 22 degree, and most holders are asking slightly above this price for first hand materials. Nitric is in fair demand, and better inquiry, and prices are holding at approximately the same levels that were noted last week. There is not a great deal of activity in sulphuric, and while lower prices have been heard on spot and nearby stocks, the general tone of the New York market is steady and firm, with no surplus stocks reported.

All grades of alums are in good demand and price changes have not been material during the week. There is not a great deal of activity in aluminum sulphate although prices are holding firm and quatably unchanged. Bleaching powder is a shade easier, especially for the 27-pound tare. There is a fairly good demand, but a number of holders are inclined to shade prices at this time in order to make a clearance prior to the first of the year. No price changes have occurred on acetate of lime, nor on acetate of lead.

Copper sulphate has declined. Magnesite, caustic potash, bichromate of potash as well as potassium prussiate are quatably unchanged. The saltpeter market is active and prices are holding firm. For the first time in months nitrate of soda has failed to score an advance, in fact, the 95 per cent crude has dropped 5c on the hundred pounds.

Acid, Acetic—The market is steady and firm on acetic. Some of the largest producers are not quoting on spot. The glacial is finding a ready market at prices ranging from 36c to 37c a pound for spot goods. The figures named for the commercial are 22½c to 23c a pound, with the price of the re-distilled holding unchanged at 24c to 24½c a pound. The 80 per cent pure acetic acid is offered in the open market at 24c a pound, as the inside, and up to 25c a pound as the maximum. Few sales are now passing for the 8 per cent test at much less than 6½c a pound, and several of the largest holders are asking as high as 6½c a pound. There is a good inquiry for all grades of acetic, and with the exception of the 56 per cent test, which has dropped to 12½c to 13c on spot, the market is firm.

Acid, Muriatic—Although considerable business continues to pass on muriatic acid, prices have eased off slightly because of larger production. Quotations at the close were 13½c to 2c a pound for the 20 degree, and 1½c to 2c a pound for the 22 degree material.

Acid, Nitric—The market is firm, and prices are quatably unchanged. Spot and delivery until the end of the month, 42 degree, 7½c to 8½c a pound. The prevailing price for the 40 degree is from 7½c to 7½c a pound. Supplies are not abundant, and with a good demand and a heavy inquiry it may be expected that prices will hold firm.

Acid, Sulphuric—The 66 degree brimstone is held tightly at around \$35 a ton. One large dealer said he had pur-

chased at less than this price, delivered, New York. Pyrite acid is quoted at \$32@\$35 a ton, and the quotation generally heard for the 60 degree pyrite ranges from \$25 to \$28 a ton, f. o. b. Southern works. It was rumored in the trade at the close that a sale had passed at considerably below this price on the 40 degree, but in the absence of confirmation the sale does not reflect the actual condition of the New York market.

Alums—Potassium lump alum is quoted on spot at 9c @ 9½c a pound. There is a good demand for potassium chrome alum, and the price range is from 25c to 28c a pound. Ammonium lump alum is quoted in this market freely at 4½c @ 4½c a pound. There is a good call for ammonium chrome alum for export and the price is steady at 19c @ 20c a pound.

Aluminum Sulphate—The market is active and prices are firm at 2c @ 2½c a pound (½ per cent iron), while the stocks free from iron are quoted at 3½c @ 3½c a pound. Consumer interest continues keen and the undertone is firm. There has been considerable export business. The domestic demand holds up well.

Bleaching Powder—The 27-pound tare on the spot is quoted at 2½c @ 3c a pound, which is a slight decline over the prices named last week. The 100-pound tare is available in this market at 3½c a pound, as the inside, with others asking as high as 4c a pound.

Calcium Acetate—From \$6.00@\$6.05 per 100 pounds is the prevailing price for spot acetate of lime. The demand continues heavy with no shortage of supplies. There is a strong export call.

Copper Sulphate—While most sellers are quoting 8½c to 8¾c a pound for prompt material, one dealer named 8½c a pound for delivery within the week. For November-December delivery there is an urgent demand and the principal producer is not quoting. Generally sellers views are 9c a pound and up, for the 98-99 per cent material, blue vitriol (large). The local market is firm and the above prices show a slight decline over quotations of last week. The small white crystals are quoted in a number of directions at 8½c a pound.

Lead Acetate—Acetate of lead continues in good demand and the undertone of the market is firmer. The white crystals are finding a ready market at 15½c @ 16c a pound in casks and barrels, while the granulated continues to move in good volume at 14c to 15c a pound, depending on sell and quantity.

Magnesite—The strong consumer demand continues for this material from users in the United States as well as South America. Supplies seem sufficient to fill orders promptly. Quotations are \$40@\$45 a ton, f. o. b. mines, California, and \$50@\$55 a ton, f. o. b. New York.

Potash, Caustic—There is a steady demand for all degrees and prices are holding firm. Spot stocks are available at 54½c @ 65½c a pound for the 70-75 per cent, f. o. b. works, and 83½c @ 85c a pound for the 88-92 degree material on the spot. The 80-85 per cent is quoted at 82½c @ 85c a pound.

Potassium Bichromate—Prices have eased off slightly during the week. Spot is around 44½c a pound, flat. One or two holders continue to ask 45c a pound, but the bulk of business is passing at the first named figure. A number of large orders are being booked for the first half of 1918.

Potassium Prussiate—The demand from American consumers continues heavy for the Japanese prussiate, but with spot supplies still far short, business is restricted and 1918 business is now attracting chief attention. The red is quoted at \$2.90 flat and the yellow at \$1.23 @ \$1.25.

Salt peter—Export business, especially to South America, continues heavy on saltpeter and the domestic demand remains strong. The granulated is unchanged at 28c a pound. In most directions the crystals were quoted at 31c @ 32c a pound.

Soda Ash—The demand continues good and consumers are anxious to know the price for the first half of 1918. Spot ash is now available at 3½c a pound for stocks in bags and 3½c a pound for stocks in barrels.

Soda, Caustic—The embargo on the exportation of caustic upset the market which closed unsettled with much dealer speculation in progress. Prices ranged from 8½c

to 9c a pound. Large American consumers are now in the market.

Sodium Bichromate—There is not a great deal of activity in bichromate of soda and prices have again declined. The sudden advance that occurred in this material several weeks back was of short duration and prices have been steadily declining. Spot is now available in fairly large quantities at 24½c@25c a pound.

Sodium Nitrate—With spot stocks light and a good demand nitrate of soda is steady. Sales have passed, however, at slightly below prices quoted a week ago. At the close the refined was quoted at 6½c a pound, flat, and the 95 per cent crude at \$4.95@\$5.00 per hundred.

PROHIBITS EXPORTS OF CAUSTIC SODA

Caustic soda has been added to the list of prohibited exports by the Exports Administrative Board at Washington. The following products will be considered by the Board if application is made for export licenses: Oilcake and oilcake meal, animal fats, vegetable oils and soap.

Export licenses may be granted, however, for these articles when destined for actual war purposes, or when they will directly contribute thereto; and in certain unusual cases when such exports will contribute directly to the immediate production of important commodities required by the United States; and also in certain other cases where the articles may be exported in limited quantities without detriment to this country, such as food grains and fats, which require the approval of the Food Administrator.

Individual licenses will be required for shipments to Canada, Newfoundland and Mexico for all of the above-mentioned articles which are covered by railroad or ocean bill of lading dated on or after October 1, 1917. This date has been fixed in order to avoid interference with goods in transit.

OVER-SUPPLY OF DENATURED ALCOHOL

Manufacturers of denatured alcohol are quoting 93-94c per gallon for 180 degree proof, which is a decline over last week's price. Further declines are expected to take place during October.

The explanation of a decline in price of this product when the cost of raw materials is increasing, is the fact that an over-production of commercial alcohol is expected.

With the passage of the law forbidding the manufacture of distilled alcoholic beverages after September 8th, 1917, many distilleries turned to the manufacture of commercial spirits and denatured alcohol. This has resulted in a greatly enlarged production of these products with a consequent reduction in price due to the supply exceeding the demand. If no agreement is reached between manufacturers, it is freely predicted that prices will continue to drop.

S. SUZUKI & CO. OPENS OFFICES HERE

The firm of S. Suzuki & Co., Ltd., of Tokio, Japan, has established offices at 13-21 Park Row. The firm was established in 1887 in Tokio and has a capital of one million dollars. They operate factories in Japan and maintain their main office in Tokio. The New York office is in charge of Saburo Suzuki who is a director of the concern. Associated with Mr. Suzuki in New York, is Mr. T. Domen.

W. A. Brassard, president of the Brassard Company, Inc., had a booth at the exposition where hydrosulphon dyes were shown. They are made by a British firm from American intermediates.

At a meeting of the directors of S. B. Penick & Co., Inc., of New York, and Marion, N. C., S. P. Nickells, who has been connected with the firm for some time, was made a director of the corporation and elected to the vice-presidency made vacant recently by the death of A. Blanton.

The Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, at the request of the Council of National Defense, has just completed a census of mining engineers, metallurgists, and chemists, with the result that 7,500 men engaged in mining and 15,000 men engaged in various chemical industries have been classified according to the character of work in which each one claims proficiency.

PERSONAL BREVITIES

Soap valued at \$227,391 was cleared from this port during July for various foreign countries.

A dispatch from San Francisco announced the arrival of the American steamer Peru with 223 barrels of tartar from Balboa.

Dr. H. N. McCoy, formerly of the University of Chicago, who is now actively engaged in the production of radium, vanadium and uranium, spent several days at the Palace.

The Southern Sulphur Company of Houston, Texas, has been organized with a capital of \$300,000 by John H. Kirby, B. F. Bonner and H. L. Fagin all of Texas, to develop local sulphur deposits.

Metallic silver after rising steadily for a fortnight and reaching almost \$1.10 per ounce, has had a sharp break of 11 to 12c during the week, which has carried the metal down to 97c per ounce. Silver salts have reacted in proportion. Buying in of silver by Chinese interests has ceased temporarily and this has in part depressed the American market.

Owing to high price of tin cans and cases castor oil makers assert that they are losing money in packing in five-gallon cans at the differential over barrels of half a cent a pound. Therefore one of them announced on Saturday that its price on five-gallon cans will hereafter be 1c higher than that on barrels. The differential of 2c on one gallon tins remains unchanged.

The following quantities of liquid indigo were exported from Swatow, China, during the past four years: In 1913, 1,683 short tons; in 1914, 817 tons; in 1915, 3,449 tons; and in 1916, 5,388 tons. The customs statistics show that Swatow is one of the chief ports of export for this product. Most of the local shipments go to Hongkong, whence the indigo is re-exported, largely to Chinese ports for use by native dyeing establishments.

The Pensacola Fertilizer & Oil Company has been organized with a capital of \$250,000 by New York interests to engage in the manufacture of fertilizer and oil from menhaden. A complete equipment for the entire process will be installed in the factory at Pensacola, Fla. The officers of the company are: F. W. Miller, president, M. P. McGrath, vice-president; J. A. Baker, secretary-treasurer; C. H. Munger, representative. The office of the company will be located at 21 Spruce St., New York.

Camphor continues weak with practically no demand by large buyers. Block camphor is quoted at 74c; for smaller sizes the price is 77-78c per pound. Celluloid manufacturers are still unloading surplus stocks through New York brokers, which is forcing down the price.

The market in Japan which has held steady until recently is now beginning to reflect the conditions in this country and is showing weaker tendencies. This has been partly due to the failure of heavy orders from the Government to materialize. The present condition is expected to continue until surplus stocks are cleared from the market.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN JOBBERS' PRICES

Advanced

Acacia Sorts, Sifted, White, 8c@10c	Digitalis Leaves, Bulk, 15c
Cloves, Zanzibar, 5c	Dover's Powder, 50c
Codeine, 50c	Menthol, Crystals, 25c@50c
Hydrochloride, 55c	Oil, Caraway, \$1.75
Nitrate, 55c	Fusel, \$1.50
Sulphate, 35c	

Declined

Acetanilid, 2c	Phosphate, \$1.30
Acetophenetidin, 15c@17c	Colchicum Root, \$1
Alcohol, Cologne Spirits, 50c@75c	Powdered, \$1.40
Commercial, U.S.P., 35c@50c	Cream of Tartar, Powdered, 3c
Denatured, 15c	Matico Leaves, 5c
Camphor, Refined, 10c	Oil, Cocanout, 10c
Powdered, 5c@10c	Linseed, Boiled, 1c@2c
Japanese, 7c@11c	Olive, Malaga, 15c@25c
Cantharides, Chinese, 15c@25c	Pimenta, 5c
Codeine, Salicylate, \$1.30	Sandarac Gum, 10c

Color & Dyestuff Markets

DYES AND COLORS HOLDING FIRM

Coal-Tar Derivatives Affected by Larger Imports and Increased Production by New Companies—Market Active In Almost All Materials Available on Spot.

With few exceptions the color and dyestuff market has held steady and firm. Trading has been brisk and judging from the number of inquiries received from consumers it is reasonable to expect that price levels, in the main, will be sustained during the coming week. Where declines have been noticed in natural dyestuffs, dyewoods, extracts, tanning materials and coal tar derivatives, the condition was not brought about because of any lack of buying interest on the part of consumers, but rather because fairly large supplies of imported goods have arrived in American ports, and also for the reason that new manufacturers are entering the field daily, thereby increasing the output of a number of materials. Consumer interest is keen, and despite the fact that lower prices are noted in some instances the general undertone of the New York market for the majority of important materials is firmer.

Spot stocks for foreign egg albumen continue light in this market, and with a good demand prices are firm. Archil, cochineal and cutch are moving toward consumers only to the amount of spot stocks available.

Divi divi is easier. The demand continues strong, but in view of the fact that several ships have recently arrived with fairly large quantities aboard, importers are willing to sell at lower levels on spot, rather than store the goods. There is a steady inquiry for spot gambier, especially the cubes, and prices on spot are holding unchanged. The market on logwood, both the sticks and chips, is reported unchanged, but one or two large importers are inclined to quote slightly lower because of stocks now afloat.

The market on coal tar colors is firm and active. Price changes in the general list have not been important, with the exception of rhodamine B. extra concentrated, which is now available in this market on spot at \$60 a pound, which is a slight decline over the price of a week ago. There is a stronger demand for malachite green crystals and prices now range around \$9.50 a pound for domestic stocks, and from \$12 to \$13 a pound for foreign goods. It is said that the number of dealers in colors in America has more than doubled since a year ago, but as the demand becomes heavier for American made colors, prices, in the majority of cases are firmer, despite the increased production.

Intermediates have been steady in most cases and a good demand has been noticed. Little interest is being manifested in aniline oil or salts, and with supplies sufficient to take care of a better demand prices have declined in the absence of orders. Para-aminophenol is more active and the demand is decidedly stronger. In spite of the entrance of new producers, prices have not materially declined. The market is firm and steady on all other intermediates, and price fluctuations have not been important with the exception of monochlorobenzol which is off considerably, with spot offered as low as 21c a pound. Toluol and toluidine are in heavy inquiry, but on account of light spot supplies, trading is not in large volume.

Albumen—The price of the domestic blood albumen continues to range around 60c a pound, as the inside, and up to 52c a pound as the maximum. Imported stocks of the imported blood are held in light supply in this market and with a strong demand from all directions prices are holding firm at around 60c a pound. A sale passed for a comparatively small quantity during the week at 58c a pound, but this is hardly the market price. Stocks of imported egg albumen are light in this market, and all importers are quoting with much firmness at \$1.00 and up to \$1.05 a pound for spot and stocks afloat and nearby.

Archil—The demand continues strong and spot supplies are light. The triple is quoted on spot at 18c@20c a pound, while the double is steady and unchanged at 15c a pound with some asking as high as 16c a pound in quantity; the concentrated continues in good demand and holders are

asking as high as 26c a pound in some instances, but sales have been made at 21c a pound.

Cochineal—The demand for this material continues strong. The main difficulty in trading appears to be the lack of transportation facilities. Forward positions are attracting much attention from consumers and several large orders have been booked for delivery the early part of next year.

Cutch—Stocks were held tightly at the close at the following prices: Rangoon, in boxes, from 12c to 13c a pound; the liquid 8½c@9c a pound, and the tablets 10 to 12c a pound, according to quantity and seller. A strong and steady call is reported for cutch, and with spot stocks light, prices continue at the same high level that has been noticed for the past month or so.

Divi Divi—An easier condition is reported on divi divi. The lower prices named below are not so much because of a lessening in the demand, but because of comparatively heavy arrivals that have reached American ports within the week. Spot at the close, (subject to prior sale) was available at \$63 a ton in small odd lots, and \$67 a ton, in quantity.

Gambier—With the inquiry for spot goods light, but heavy for forward positions, the present condition of the market is steady and quiet, with a stronger undertone. The common is in fairly good supply in this market at the present time and spot prices range from 15½c to 16½c a pound, with perhaps a cent lower named on futures. The 25 per cent tan is quoted unchanged on spot at 10@10½c a pound. Cubes, both No. 1 and No. 2 are scarce, and several dealers are not quoting at all on spot. Deliveries until the last of the month are being booked at 23c@24c a pound, for No. 1; and 21c@21½c a pound for No. 2.

Indigo—The market is firm and no important price changes have occurred on indigo. Spot supplies are not held in large quantities and with a good demand and heavy inquiries, the general tone of the local market is firm. There continues a good movement of stocks to foreign countries, especially South America. Local dealers are quoting with considerable firmness at 30c@32c a pound for spot wool, and from 50c to 54c a pound for spot cotton.

Logwood—No material change is reported in the price of the sticks from Hayti. The prevailing quotations heard for spot and nearby in this market range from \$42 to \$46 a ton, depending on quantity and destination. Fairly large quantities of spot 51 degree extract are available at 10c@10½c a pound, and the market is active. Logwood chips continue in fair supply on spot, and stocks are available at 3c a pound in quantity, and ½c less in small odd parcels. One or two importers are asking a flat rate, however, of 3½c a pound for the chips. Mexican sticks (Campeache) are quoted nominally at \$42 to \$45 a ton, depending entirely upon quantity. It is understood that thousands of tons of Mexican sticks are at a convenient shipping point either by rail or boat for New York.

Fustic—The market continues firm on both fustic sticks and chip. The Government is still a large consumer, and a number of orders from private concerns are going unfilled on account of the heavy Government business. For the solid prices range from 24c to 25c a pound and for the chips 4½@5c a pound. Fustic sticks are held at \$47@\$48 a ton, with some importers asking as high as \$49 a ton.

Sumac—There are no surplus stocks of either the foreign or domestic grades of sumac. There is a small spot quantity of the Sicilian available at \$85@\$87 a ton, and stocks afloat and nearby are quoted at approximately the same price. The Virginia material, guaranteed 25 per cent tan, is quoted in moderate spot quantities at prices that range from \$50@\$59 a ton, depending upon quantity.

Coal Tar Derivatives

Acid, Naphthionic—The New York market is holding steady and firm on this material. Spot refined is offered in the open market at \$1.80 to \$1.85 a pound, with \$1.40 to \$1.50 heard as the prevailing price for the crude, f. o. b. works.

Acid, Sulphanilic—In the absence of large orders for sulphanilic acid, the market is quiet, but prices are holding steady and unchanged. Most holders are asking 34c a pound, although sales have been turned down during the week at a half-cent higher. The range for spot and im-

mediate shipment for this material appears to be between 34c and 35c a pound.

Aniline Oil and Salts—The market is quiet on both the oil and the salts. There has been no falling off in consumer interest in the way of inquiries, but few large orders have been placed and at the close holders were quoting freely at lower prices than have prevailed for weeks. The oil was available at 26½c a pound, drums extra, and around 28c a pound, drums included. There appears to be no shortage of supplies. The quotation generally heard for the salts ranges around 33c a pound, which is a slight decline over last week.

Benzidine—A good inquiry is noticed for spot and forward positions and the tone of the market continues firm. Trading has been in fair volume. The quantity of spot benzidine available in this market is not large, but thus far all orders have been filled promptly. The price of the base is \$1.85 to \$1.95 a pound, while the sulphate continues to be held tightly at \$1.60 to \$1.65 a pound.

Naphthalene—The drug trade appears to be supplied with naphthalene balls to carry them over until the first of the year. The flakes are offered at lower prices. Sales have passed, and spot stocks are being offered at 8½c to 9¼c a pound. The price of spot naphthalene balls ranges from 10c to 10½c a pound. The Government is keenly interested in both the flakes and the balls for deliveries after January 1st, and holders are asking 2c a pound higher for that position.

Dinitrotoluol—Most holders are asking around 58c a pound for spot and nearby goods, but this price might be shaded materially. Spot stocks appear to be sufficient to take care of a larger demand.

Para-amidophenol—Prices on para-amidophenol are a shade lower due to the fact that new manufacturers have entered the field. Prices are from \$4.50 to \$5.00 a pound for the base, and \$5.00 up for the hydrochloride. On contract it is understood that prices range from \$4.20 to \$4.25.

Para-nitraniline—Sellers are quoting at practically unchanged prices for this material. There is a fair movement of stocks and an increased inquiry. Spot and nearby delivery are quoted at \$1.10@\$1.15 a pound, and on contract a flat price of \$1.00 a pound is heard.

Para-phenylenediamine—The market is steady and prices show little change. For delivery over the balance of this year the quotation is \$5.50 in small parcels. From \$4.50 to \$6.00 is the price for spot.

Benzol—The market on benzol is steady and prices are firm. Spot goods in car lots are available at 51c@53c a gallon, while on contract the figure is 48c@50c a gallon. The 90 per cent material is quoted firmly at 53c @ 54c a gallon.

Betanaphthol—From 85c@90c a pound is the price for the sublimed for future and nearby delivery. The technical is quoted firmly at 63c to 70c a pound, according to quantity and seller. In ton lots the technical could possibly be had in this market at 60c a pound. The U. S. P. remains unchanged at \$1.25 a pound.

Dinitrophenol—The price for spot stocks ranges from 55c to 60c a pound. An advance was noted on this material last week, and although there is no additional activity, there has been no decline.

Toluidine—The mixed is quoted in the open market at 80c@85c a pound, the ortho at 90c to \$1.10 a pound, and the price for the para is \$2.00 a pound flat.

Toluol—Spot continues light and makers are booking orders for forward positions, and for delivery over next year. No important price changes have occurred, and the figure named in most directions is \$1.80@\$1.90 a pound.

MARKET BREVITIES

A deposit of paraffin has been discovered in the State of Chihuahua, Mexico.

W. C. Murphy, formerly with the Trade News Service, is now associated with Brown, Saal & Co., No. 1 Liberty Street, brokers in chemicals, oils and dyestuffs.

The Moss-Bell Chemical Company of Paterson, makers of dyes, has been incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, with a capital stock of \$100,000.

A preliminary injunction has been granted by the Circuit Court, Baltimore, ordering the Davison Chemical Company to fulfill the terms of the contract with the Baugh Chemical Company for the delivery of 50,000 tons of sulphuric acid.

A large shipment of cod oil has just arrived in Boston. It consists of 2,267 barrels, each containing 50 gallons. They are consigned to Marden, Orth & Hastings Corp., and were shipped there on an old steam sealer from Newfoundland.

Treasury Department regulations regarding drawbacks have been extended to cover morphine and codeine alkaloids and salts when produced from products of a previous period of manufacture by converting an alkaloid into a salt, or a salt into an alkaloid, or one salt into another salt.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

The Inner-tube Chemical Co., Dover, Del., capital \$1,000,000. To make, sell and deal in chemicals, drugs, etc. P. E. Britsch, Brooklyn, N. Y.; S. A. Cole, Hackensack, N. J.; A. R. Oakley, Pearl River, N. Y.

Toyah Valley Sulphur Co., Dover, Del., capital \$2,500. To mine and refine sulphur, etc. Seaton Keith, San Angelo, Texas; W. D. Betts, Orange, Texas; J. A. Daniel, Houston, Texas.

Manhattan Yarn Dyeing and Bleaching Works, Brooklyn, N. Y., capital \$30,000. Dyeing and bleaching of worsted and yarns. A. Arky, D. Stark, L. Heyman, 725 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

St. Francis Drug Co., San Francisco, Cal., capital \$20,000. General drug and chemical business. A. S. Pencovic, C. M. Abrams, C. Rosenthal, all of San Francisco, Cal.

Shinnston Drug Company, Shinnston, W. Va., capital \$5,000. General drug business. H. H. Harr, M. Powell, Edward Devarn and Wm. E. Brown, of Fairmont, W. Va., and A. C. Tetric, of Enterprise, W. Va.

Dominion Brokerage Company, Inc., Syracuse, N. Y., capital \$5,000. Chemicals, drugs, etc. J. Howard Stoddard, Marcus F. Stoddard, Anna M. Dwyer.

The American Retail Drug Co., Philadelphia, Pa., capital \$250,000. Business of chemists and druggists. Oscar A. Kurz, Henry G. Kurz, John Radosevich, Chicago, Ill.

Co-operative Drug and Chemical Co., Des Moines, Iowa, capital \$50,000. H. C. Stream, president and F. B. Marrin, secretary-treasurer.

Sam's Sons Drug Shop, Columbia, S. C., capital \$2,000. General drug business. P. J. O'Neill, William Gray and Elizabeth O'Neill. F. C. W. Co., Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., capital \$10,000. To make chemicals and drugs. J. M. Franks, W. G. Morse, A. S. Luria, 2 Rector street, New York City.

Capital Increases—Niagara Alkali Co., Buffalo, N. Y., \$1,750,000 to \$5,000,000.

Authorizations—The W. K. Jahn Co., Inc., Illinois, capital \$50,000. Chemicals, drugs and food products. Representative W. K. Jahn, 13 Park Row, New York City.

QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
American Cyanamid	15	22
do preferred	48	55
Barrett Co.	98½	99
do preferred	103	106
By-Products Coke	152	156
Casein Co. of America	37	42
Davison Chemical	30	33
Dow Chemical	225	245
do preferred	98	101
Federal Chemical	93	95
do preferred	101	104
Electro Bleaching	140	250
Freeport Texas, New	39	43
General Chemical	191	200
do preferred	105	110½
Grasselli Chemical	200	210
Hooker Electro Chemical	80	90
do preferred	80	86
Kentucky Solvay	215	240
Merrimac Chemical	85	88
Michigan Limestone & Chemical	15	20
do preferred	19	21
Mulford Co., H. K.	55	60
Mutual Chemical	150	110
Niagara Alkali preferred	100	94
Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co.	94½	96
Rollin Chemical	58	60
do preferred	98	102
Semet Solvay Co.	225	240
do rights	35	40
Smith Agricultural Chemical	200	135
Solvay Process	310	310
Standard Chemical	90	95

Prices Current of Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals & Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE — The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers. See Jobbers Prices Current for prices to Retail buyers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid, C.P., bbls	—	—	.60
*Acetone	.35	—	.36
Acetophenetidin	10.50	—	12.00
Acetylsalicylic, Acid, bulk	—	—	3.55
1-lb. cartons	—	—	3.65
Aconitine, $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. vials	2.00	—	2.05
Agar Agar, No. 1	.62	—	.63
Alcohol, 188 proof	4.30	—	4.32
190 proof, U.S.P.	4.32	—	4.34
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof	gal. 4.36	—	4.38
Wood, ref. 95 p.c.	gal. 1.10	—	1.12
97 p.c.	gal. 1.15	—	1.17
Denatured, 180 proof	gal. .90	—	.92
188 proof	gal. .92	—	.93
Aldehyde, Acet.	—	—	2.35
Almonds, bitter	lb. .30	—	.32
Sweet	lb. .28	—	.29
Meat	lb. .30	—	.31
Aloin, U.S.P., powd.	lb. —	—	1.15
Aluminum Acetate	lb. .80	—	.90
*Metallic	lb. —	—	2.20
Sulphate, C.P.	lb. —	—	.35
Ambergris, black	oz. 10.00	—	13.00
Grey	oz. 24.00	—	29.00
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	lb. .80	—	.85
Benzoate, cryst. U.S.P. lb.	—	—	11.00
Bichromate, C.P.	lb. —	—	1.20
Bromide, gran.	lb. .65	—	.66
Carb.Dom.U.S.P. kegs, powd.	lb. .17	—	.18
Resub. Cubes	lb. —	—	.33
Hypophosphite	lb. —	—	2.15
Iodide	lb. —	—	4.60
Molybdate, Pure	lb. —	—	7.00
Muriate, C.P.	lb. —	—	.45
Nitrate, cryst. C.P.	lb. .25	—	.26
Gran.	lb. —	—	.54
Oxalate, Pure	lb. —	—	1.15
Persulfate	lb. —	—	1.25
Phosphate, (Dibasic)	lb. .50	—	.60
Salicylate	lb. 1.60	—	1.63
Amyl Acetate, bulk	lb. 5.00	—	5.25
Antimony Chlor (Sol. butter of Antimony)	lb. .27	—	.28
Needle powder	lb. .16	—	.17
Sulphate, 16-17 per cent free sulphur	lb. .50	—	.53
*Antipyrine, bulk	—	—	—
Apomorphine Hydrochloride	oz. —	—	31.20
Areca Nuts	lb. .18	—	.21
Powdered	lb. .23	—	.24
Argols	lb. .16	—	.18
*Arsenic, red	lb. .64	—	.69
White	lb. .15 $\frac{1}{2}$ — 16 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P. 1-oz. vials oz.	—	—	77.50
Sulphate, U.S.P. 1-oz. vials oz.	—	—	71.00
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb. .29	—	.31
Barium Carb. prec. pure	lb. —	—	.35
*Chlorate, pure	lb. —	—	1.20
Barley, Pearl	100-lbs.	—	6.55
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal. 2.55	—	2.60
*St. Thomas	gal. 3.00	—	3.05
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)	—	—	.23
Benzine, steel bbls.	gal. —	—	.26
Wood bbls.	gal. —	—	.26
Benzol, See Coal Tar Crudes.	—	—	—
Berberine, Sulphate, 1-oz.c.v. oz.	2.50	—	3.00
Beta Naphthol (see Intermediates)	—	—	—
Bismuth, Citrate U.S.P.	—	—	3.30
Salicylate	—	—	3.15
Subcarbonate, U.S.P.	—	—	3.25
Subgallate	—	—	3.25
*Nominal.	—	—	—
Bismuth Subnitrate	lb. —	—	2.85
Subiodide	lb. —	—	4.75
Tannate	lb. —	—	2.90
Valerate	lb. —	—	4.50
Borax, in bbls., crystals	lb. .07 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$
Crystals, U.S.P. Kegs.	lb. .08 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$
Powdered, bbls.	lb. .07 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bromine, U.S.P., tins	lb. —	—	.76
Burgundy Pitch	lb. —	—	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$
*Imported	lb. .25	—	.29
Cadmium Bromide, crystals	lb. —	—	4.20
Iodide	lb. —	—	5.10
Metal sticks	lb. —	—	2.15
Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	lb. 10.50	—	11.00
Hydrobromide	lb. 10.70	—	12.00
Citrate, U.S.P.	lb. 7.00	—	7.50
Phosphate, 1-oz. vials	oz. —	—	1.30
Sulphate, 1-oz. vials	oz. —	—	1.40
Calcium Glycerophosphate	lb. —	—	2.25
Hypophosphite, 100 lbs.	lb. 1.00	—	1.05
Phosphate, Precip.	lb. .34	—	.35
Sulphocarbonate	lb. —	—	1.40
Calomel, see Mercury	—	—	—
Camphor, Am. ref'd, bbls.bk.lb.	—	—	.74 $\frac{1}{2}$
Square of 4 ounces	lb. —	—	.75 $\frac{1}{2}$
16's in 1-lb. carton	lb. —	—	.76
24's in 1-lb. cartons	lb. —	—	.77 $\frac{1}{2}$
32's in 1-lb. cartons	lb. .76	—	.77 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cases of 100 blocks	lb. —	—	.75
Japan, refined, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. slabs	lb. .75	—	.79
Mono-bromated	lb. 2.50	—	2.55
Cantharides, Chinese	lb. 1.03	—	1.10
Powdered	lb. 1.15	—	1.20
Russian	lb. 4.45	—	4.60
Carbon bisulphide, bulk	lb. .06 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	.07
Casein, C.P.	lb. .44	—	.50
Cerium Oxalate	lb. .60	—	.61
Chalk, prec. light, English	lb. .04 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	.05
Heavy	lb. .03 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chloral Hydrate	lb. 25-lb. jars	—	1.65
Charcoal Willow, powdered	lb. .06	—	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wood, powdered	lb. .06 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	.07
Chlorine, liquid	lb. .30	—	.35
Chloroform	lb. —	—	.63
Chrysarobin, U.S.P.	lb. 6.50	—	12.00
Cinchonidin, Alk.	oz. —	—	1.21
Cinchonine, Alk. crystals	oz. —	—	.66
Sulphate	oz. —	—	.46
Cinnabar	lb. —	—	3.45
Civet	lb. —	—	1.75
Cobalt, pow'd (Fly Poison)	lb. .44	—	.48
Oleate	lb. .84	—	.95
*Cocaine, alkaloid, 1 oz. v.	oz. —	—	—
Hydrochloride, 50z. cans, incl.oz.	—	—	9.10
Cocoa Butter, bulk	lb. 26 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	.27
Cases, fingers	lb. .33	—	.35
Codeine, alk., 1 oz. vials	oz. —	—	12.55
1/4 oz. vials	oz. —	—	12.75
Bulk	oz. —	—	12.50
Acetate, 1 oz., vials	oz. —	—	11.35
1/4 oz. vials	oz. —	—	11.50
Bulk	oz. —	—	11.30
Phosphate, 1 oz., vials	oz. —	—	9.45
1/4 oz., vials	oz. —	—	9.65
Bulk	oz. —	—	9.40
Sulphate, 1 oz., vials	oz. —	—	10.05
1/8 oz., vials	oz. —	—	10.25
Bulk	oz. —	—	10.00
Collodion, U.S.P.	lb. .38	—	.40
Flexible, U.S.P.	lb. .44	—	.46
Cocoyl, Trieste, whole	lb. .35	—	.38
Pulp, U.S.P.	lb. .36	—	.37
*Spanish Apples	lb. .31	—	.34
Copper Chloride, pure cryst.	lb. .35	—	.36
Jeale, powdered 20 p.c. lb.	—	—	1.50
Corrosive Sublimate, see Mercury	—	—	—
Cotton Soluble	lb. .79	—	1.00
Coumarin, refined	lb. 18.50	—	19.50
Cream of Tartar, cryst. U.S.P.	lb. —	—	.51 $\frac{1}{2}$
Powdered, 99 p.c.	lb. —	—	.51
Cresote, Beechwood	lb. —	—	—
*Carbonate	lb. —	—	—
Cresol, U.S.P.	lb. —	—	.37
Cuttlefish Bones, Trieste	lb. .34	—	.36
*Jewelers large	lb. 1.12	—	1.22
Small	lb. .85	—	.89
French	lb. .36	—	.40
Dextrin, Corn, bags	100 lbs.	—	5.90
Potato, Domestic	lb. .09	—	.10
Imported	lb. .13	—	.14
Dover's Powder, U.S.P.	lb. 4.90	—	5.00
Dragon's Blood, Mass.	lb. .30	—	.30
Reeds	lb. 2.45	—	2.50
Emetine, Alk., 15 gr. vials	ea. —	—	2.75
5 gr. vials	ea. —	—	1.05
*Nominal.	—	—	—
Hydrochloride, U.S.P. 5-gr.v. ea.	—	—	1.00
15 gr. vials	ea. —	—	1.05
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)	lb. .70	—	.71
Ergot, Russian	lb. .72	—	.74
Spanish	lb. —	—	.31
Ether, U.S.P., 1900	lb. —	—	.35
U.S.P., 1880	lb. —	—	.31
Washed	lb. —	—	.31
Eucalyptol	lb. 1.34	—	1.40
Formaldehyde	lb. .16	—	.17
Fuller's Earth, powdered 100 lbs.	lb. .80	—	1.05
Gelatin, silver	lb. 1.60	—	1.65
"Gold"	lb. —	—	1.70
Glycerin, C.P., bulk	lb. —	—	—
Drops, and bbls. added	lb. .68	—	.68 $\frac{1}{2}$
C.P. in cans	lb. .69	—	.69 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dynamite, drum included	lb. .69	—	.69 $\frac{1}{2}$
Saponification, Loose	lb. .54	—	.54 $\frac{1}{2}$
Soap, Lye, Loose	lb. .48	—	.50
Grains of Paradise	lb. —	—	—
Guaiacol, liquid	lb. 15.00	—	16.00
Guarana	lb. 1.00	—	1.05
Gun Cotton	oz. .18	—	.20
Haarlem Oil, bottles	gross 6.55	—	7.00
Hexamethylenetetramine	lb. .90	—	.95
*Hops, N.Y., 1917, prime	lb. .86	—	.90
Pacific Coast, 1917, Prime	lb. .41	—	.43
Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P., 10gr. lots	4-oz. bottles	gross	— 6.75
12-oz. bottles	gross	— 15.25	
16-oz. bottles	gross	— 18.75	
Hydroquinone, 1 lb., cans	lb. 2.63	—	2.75
Ichthylol	lb. 30.00	—	35.00
Iodine, Resublimed	lb. 3.50	—	3.55
Iodoform, Powdered	lb. —	—	.56
Crystals	lb. —	—	.55
Iron Hypophosphite	lb. 2.25	—	2.27
Iodide	lb. —	—	.43
Sub-sulphate	lb. .15	—	.29
Isinglass, American	lb. .81	—	.82
Russian	lb. 4.10	—	4.20
Kamala, U.S.P.	lb. —	—	.22
Kaolin	lb. .02	—	.03
Kola Nuts, West Indies	lb. .14 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	.15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lanolin, hydrous, cans	lb. .35	—	.40
Anhydrous, cans	lb. .45	—	.50
Lead Carbonate, med.	lb. .45	—	.50
Chloride	lb. .55	—	.60
Iodide, U.S.P.	lb. .25	—	.25
Licorice, Mass. Syrian	lb. .24	—	.30
*Sticks, bbls. Corigliano	lb. .51	—	.56
Lupulin, U.S.P.	lb. 1.60	—	1.65
Carbonate	lb. 1.25	—	1.28
Salicylate	lb. 4.00	—	4.40
Lupulin, U.S.P.	lb. 2.45	—	3.00
Lycopodium, U.S.P.	lb. 2.35	—	2.40
Magnesium Carbonate, kegs	lb. .17	—	.21
Glycerophosphate	lb. —	—	.46
Hypophosphite	lb. 2.00	—	2.15
Iodide	oz. —	—	.45
Oxide, tins, light	lb. —	—	1.10
Peroxide, cans	lb. —	—	2.15
Salicylate	lb. 1.30	—	1.37
*Sulphate, Epsom Salts, crystals	lb. —	—	.24
*U.S.P.	100 lbs.	3.90	— 4.10
Manganese Glycerophos.	lb. 4.60	—	4.85
Hypophosphite	lb. 2.35	—	2.40
Iodide, a.v.	oz. —	—	.45
*Peroxide	lb. .70	—	.75
Sulphate, crystals	lb. .62	—	.68
Manna, large flake	lb. .95	—	1.00
Small flake	lb. .72	—	.76
Sorts	lb. .34	—	.39
Menthol, Japanese	lb. 3.10	—	3.15
Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs.	ea. —	—	105.00
Bisulphite	lb. —	—	1.50
Blue Mass	lb. —	—	.83
Powdered	lb. —	—	.85
Blue Ointment, 30 p.c.	lb. —	—	.86
50 p.c.	lb. —	—	1.18
Calomel, American	lb. —	—	1.91
Corrosive Sublimate, cryst.	lb. —	—	1.76
Powdered, Granular	lb. —	—	1.71
Iodide, green	lb. —	—	4.25
Yellow	lb. —	—	4.35
Red Precipitate	lb. —	—	4.25
Powdered	lb. —	—	2.20
White Precipitate	lb. —	—	2.20
Powdered	lb. —	—	2.25

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Methylene Blue, medicinal .lb. 12.00	-14.00	Soap, Castile, Mottled, pure lb. .16	- .16%	Citric crystals, bbls .lb. .72	- .75
Milk, powdered .lb. .16	- .19	Ordinary .lb. .11	- .12	Powder .lb. .72	- .75
Mirbane Oil, refined, drums lb. .19	- .20	Sodium, Acetate, U.S.P., gran. lb. .25	- .29	Cresylic, 95-100 p.c. .gal. 1.10	- 1.15
Morphine, Acet. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. v. 1-oz. .	- 12.10	Benzoate, gran., U.S.P. .lb. 1.55	- 1.60	Chromic, 85 p.c. .lb. 1.26	- 1.50
Hydrochloric $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. v. 1-oz. box oz. .	- 12.10	Bicarb. U.S.P., powd., bbls. lb. .03	- .03%	German .lb. - - -	- - -
Sulphate, 5-oz. cans .oz. .	- 11.80	Bromide, U.S.P. .lb. .45	- .60	Formic, 5 p.c., tech. .lb. .40	- .45
1-oz. vials .oz. .	- 11.85	Cacodylate .oz. 2.50	- 3.50	Gallic, U.S.P., bulk .lb. 1.50	- 1.55
$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. vials, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. boxes oz. .	- 12.05	Citrate, U. S. P., cryst. .lb. .85	- .85	Glycerophosphoric .lb. 3.45	- 5.00
$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. vials, 1-oz. boxes .oz. .	- 12.10	Granular, U. S. P. .lb. .95	- .95	Hydrodric, sp. g. 1.150 .oz. .25	- .30
Diacetyl, Alk., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. v. .oz. .	- 16.25	Phosphate, U.S.P., gran. .lb. - - -	- - -	Hydrobromic, Cone. .lb. 2.40	- 2.45
Hydrochloride, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. v. .oz. .	- 14.75	Recrystallized .lb. .17	- .18	Hydrocyanic, U.S.P. .lb. .35	- .40
Ethyl, Hydrochloride, 1-oz.v.oz. .	- 17.05	Dried .lb. .25	- .26	Dilute 3 p.c. .lb. .20	- .25
Moss, Iceland .lb. .35	- .40	Salicylate, U. S. P. .lb. - - -	- - -	Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c. .lb. 2.05	- 2.10
Irish .lb. .10	- .11	Sulphate, (Glauber's Salt) .lb. 1.10	- 1.15	U. S. P., 10 p.c. .lb. .53	- .55
Musk, pods, Cab. .oz. 10.00	- 10.50	Iodide .lb. - - -	- - -	Lactic, U. S. P., 75 p.c. .lb. 3.40	- 3.40
Tonquin .oz. .20.00	- 20.25	Phosphate, U.S.P., gran. .lb. - - -	- - -	Molybdc, C.P. .lb. 6.90	- 7.40
Grain Cab .oz. 20.00	- 28.00	Tungstate .lb. - - -	- - -	Muriatic, 20 deg. carboys .lb. .0134	- .02
Tonquin .oz. .29.25	- 29.75	Spermaceti, blocks .lb. .24	- .25	Nitric, C.P., 42 deg. carboys .lb. .0734	- .084
Druggists .oz. .27.50	- 28.00	Spirit Ammonia, U. S. P. .lb. .45	- .55	Pyrogallic, resublimed .lb. .20	- .23
Synthetic .lb. 11.50	- 12.75	Aromatic, U. S. P. .lb. .47	- .50	Oleic, purified .lb. .23	- .28
Naphthalene, flake .lb. .09 $\frac{1}{2}$.10	Nitrous Ether, U. S. P. .lb. .48	- .49	Oxalic, cryst., bbls. .lb. .45	- .50
Balls .lb. .10	- .10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ether Comp. .lb. - - -	- - -	Picric, kegs .lb. .75	- 1.00
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate lb. .	- .22	Starch, Corn Pearl, bags .cwt. 5.55	- 5.58	Phosphoric, U. S. P. .lb. .65	- .75
Sulphate .lb. .27	- .29	Potato, granulated .lb. .13 $\frac{1}{2}$	- .14	Pyrogallic, resublimed .lb. 3.15	- 3.25
Nux Vomica, whole .lb. .12	- .13	*Storax, liquid, cases .lb. 6.75	- 7.25	Crystals, bottles .lb. 2.95	- 3.15
Powdered .lb. .16 $\frac{1}{2}$	- .17	Strontium Acetate .lb. 1.25	- 1.65	Pyroligneous, purified .lb. - - -	- - -
*Opium, cases .lb. - - -	- 30.00	Bromide, gran. .lb. - - -	- - -	Technical .gal. 12	- 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
*Jobbing lots .lb. - - -	- 30.00	Iodide .lb. - - -	- - -	Salicylic, bulk, U.S.P. .lb. .80	- .85
*Granular .lb. - - -	- 32.00	Nitrate .lb. .47	- .62	Stearic, Triple pressed .lb. .25	- .27
*Powdered, U. S. P. .lb. - - -	- 30.00	Salicylate, U.S.P. .lb. 1.25	- 1.30	Sulphuric, C.P. .lb. .07	- .08
Oxgall, pur. U. S. P. .lb. 1.50	- 1.55	Strychnine Alkld, cryst., $\frac{1}{2}$ vial, oz. .23	- .23	Sulphurous .lb. .03	- .05
Papain .lb. .345	- 3.90	Acetate .lb. - - -	- - -	Tannic, U.S.P., bulk .lb. 1.30	- 1.36
Paraffin White Oil, U. S. P. gal. 3.00	- 3.50	Nitrate .lb. - - -	- - -	Tartaric Crystals, U.S.P. .lb. .78	- .81 $\frac{1}{2}$
Paris Green, kegs .lb. .40	- .42	Salicylate .lb. - - -	- - -	Powdered, U.S.P. .lb. 77 $\frac{1}{2}$	- .79 $\frac{1}{2}$
Petrolatum, light amber bbls. lb. .04 $\frac{1}{2}$	- .05	Strychnine Alkld, cryst., $\frac{1}{2}$ vial, oz. .23	- .23		
Cream .lb. .08	- .08 $\frac{1}{2}$	Acetate .lb. - - -	- - -		
Lily White .lb. .09 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 1.04	Nitrate .lb. - - -	- - -		
Snow White .lb. .13 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 14 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sulphate crystals, bulk .lb. - - -	- - -		
Phenolphthalein .lb. 12.00	- 13.00	Sugar of Milk, powdered .lb. .42	- .43		
Phosphorus, yellow .lb. .175	- 2.05	Sulphon, 100 oz. lots .lb. 1.25	- 1.30		
Red .lb. .120	- 1.25	Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P. .lb. 15.00	- 16.00		
Pilocarpine, Alk., 10 gr. v. gr. .15	- .15	Sulphonmethane, U. S. P. .lb. 13.40	- 14.40		
Piperin .lb. 13.00	- 18.00	Sulphur, bbls. roll .lb. 3.70	- 4.70		
Poppy Heads .lb. .80	- .81	Flour .lb. - - -	- - -		
Potassium acetate .oz. .125	- 1.26	Flowers .lb. 100 lbs. 3.85	- 4.15		
Bicarb. .lb. .130	- 1.35	Precipitated (Lac) .lb. 4.00	- 4.50		
Bisulphite .lb. .45	- .60	Washed .lb. .30	- .35		
C. P. .lb. .75	- .85	Tamarinds .lb. .08	- .10		
Bromide, (bulk, gran.) .lb. 1.35	- 1.38	*Kegs .per keg 4.40	- 5.00		
Cryst. (bulk, gran.) .lb. 1.50	- 1.51	Tar, Barbadoes .gal. .90	- 1.00		
Citrate, bulk .lb. - - -	- 1.54	North Carolina, 1 pt. .doz. .85	- .85		
Glycerophosphate, bulk .oz. - - -	- 1.45	Tartar Emetic, U.S.P. .lb. .62	- .65		
Hypophosphite, bulk .oz. 2.15	- 2.20	Casks .lb. .58	- .59		
Iodide, bulk .lb. 2.90	- 2.95	Terpin Hydrate .lb. .56	- .60		
Lactophosphate .oz. - - -	- 25	Terpineol .lb. .75	- .90		
Permanganate, U.S.P. .lb. 4.00	- 4.25	Thymol, crystals, U.S.P. .lb. 16.00	- 17.00		
Salicylate .lb. 2.90	- 2.95	Iodide, U. S. P. .lb. 16.00	- 16.50		
Sulphate, C.P. .lb. 1.11	- 1.16	Tin crystals, bbls. .lb. .39	- .39 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Tartrate, powdered .lb. 1.31	- 1.32	Bichloride, bbls. .lb. .18 $\frac{1}{4}$	- .19		
Quinine, Sulph. 100 oz. tins. oz. .75	-	Oxide, 500 lb. bbls. .lb. .64 $\frac{1}{2}$	- .65		
50-oz. tins .oz. .75 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	Toluol, See Coal Tar Crudes. .lb. - - -	- - -		
25-oz. tins .oz. .76	-	Turpentine, Venice, True .lb. 3.75	- 3.80		
5-oz. tins .oz. .77	-	Artificial .lb. .13	- .14		
1-oz. tins .oz. .80	-	Spirits, see Naval Stores. .lb. - - -	- - -		
Second Hands .oz. .80	- .81	Vanillin .oz. - - -	- - -		
*Amsterdam .oz. .73	- .76	Witch Hazel Ext., dole dist. .lb. .67	- .70		
*German .oz. .73	- .76	bbl. .lb. - - -	- - -		
*Java .lb. .80	- .81	Zinc Carbonate .lb. .80	- .85		
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins oz. .80	- .80	Chloride .lb. .23	- .24		
Sulphite, tins .oz. - - -	- - -	Iodide .lb. .16	- .17		
Resorcin crystals, U. S. P. lb. 12.00	- 13.00	Metallic, C. P. .lb. .45	- .75		
Rocheille Salt, crystals, bxs. lb. - - -	- 57	Oxide, Amer. Process .lb. 10.94	- 10.94		
Powdered, bbls. .lb. .40	- 40 $\frac{1}{2}$	Zinc Manganate .lb. 4.75	- 5.00		
Rose Water, triple dist., dem. bbls. 7.45	- 7.50	Salicylate .lb. - - -	- - -		
Rotten Stone, pow'd, bbls. lb. .02 $\frac{1}{2}$	- .04	C. P. .lb. .15	- .18		
*Saccharin, U.S.P., soluble .lb. 39.00	- 40.00	Sulphate .lb. .06 $\frac{1}{2}$	- .07		
U.S.P., Insoluble .lb. 46.50	- 47.00				
Safrol .					
Salicin, bulk .lb. 16.00	- 17.00	Acetic, 56 p.c. .lb. .12 $\frac{1}{2}$	- .13		
Salol, powd. 5-lb.carton, U.S.P. lb. - - -	- 1.97	*Glacial, 99 p.c., carboys .lb. .36	- .37		
Sandalwood .lb. .18	- .19	Benzoic, from gum .lb. - - -	- - -		
Ground .lb. .20	- .22	ex Toluol .lb. 1.85	- 2.00		
Santonin, cryst., U. S. P. .lb. 46.50	- 46.75	Boric, cryst., bbls. .lb. 1.34	- 1.34		
Powdered .lb. 47.15	- 47.75	Powdered, bbls. .lb. 1.34	- 1.34		
Scammonia, resin .lb. 2.50	- 2.80				
Powdered .lb. 2.70	- 3.00				
Seidite Mixture, bbls. .lb. .30	- 30 $\frac{1}{2}$				
Silver Nitrate, 500-oz. lots .oz. - - -	- 63 $\frac{1}{4}$				
Sticks (Lunar Caustic) .oz. .41	- .42	Butyric, Tech., 60 p.c. .lb. 1.45	- 1.50		
Oxide .oz. .96	- 1.01	Camphoric .lb. 4.35	- 4.45		
Soap, Castile, white, pure .lb. .26	- .29	Carbolic, cryst., U.S.P., drs. lb. .43	- .45		
Marseilles, white .lb. .18	- .19	1-lb. bottles .lb. .49	- .51		
Green, pure .lb. .17	- .18	5-lb. bottles .lb. .47	- .49		
Ordinary .lb. .12	- .13	50 to 100-lb. tins .lb. .45	- .47		
*Nominal.		Chrysophanic .lb. 6.20	- 6.35		
		*Nominal.			

Acids

Acetic, 56 p.c. .lb. .12 $\frac{1}{2}$	- .13
*Glacial, 99 p.c., carboys .lb. .36	- .37
Benzoic, from gum .lb. - - -	- - -
ex Toluol .lb. 1.85	- 2.00
Boric, cryst., bbls. .lb. 1.34	- 1.34
Powdered, bbls. .lb. 1.34	- 1.34
Butyric, Tech., 60 p.c. .lb. 1.45	- 1.50
Camphoric .lb. 4.35	- 4.45
Carbolic, cryst., U.S.P., drs. lb. .43	- .45
1-lb. bottles .lb. .49	- .51
5-lb. bottles .lb. .47	- .49
50 to 100-lb. tins .lb. .45	- .47
Chrysophanic .lb. 6.20	- 6.35
*Nominal.	

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Peppermint, tins	lb. 4.00	— 4.10
Petit Grain, So. American	lb. 3.50	— 3.60
French	lb. 6.50	— 8.00
Pimento	lb. 3.00	— 3.50
Pine Needles	lb. 2.20	— 2.30
Rose, natural	oz. 23.00	— 25.00
Synthetic	oz. 2.90	— 3.10
Rosemary, French	lb. .85	— .90
Safrol	lb. .45	— .50
Sandalwood, East Indian	lb. 11.50	— 11.50
*West Indian	lb. 6.45	— 7.00
Sassafra, natural	lb. .95	— 1.00
Artificial	lb. .28	— .30
*Savin	lb. —	— 6.50
Spearmint	lb. 3.50	— 3.75
Spruce	lb. .90	— 1.00
Tansy	lb. 2.35	— 2.40
Thyme, red, French	lb. 1.40	— 1.60
White, French	lb. 1.60	— 1.70
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb. 2.50	— 3.00
Heavy	lb. 8.00	— 9.00
Wintergreen leaves, true	lb. 4.30	— 4.55
Birch, Sweet	lb. 2.30	— 2.50
Synthetic, U. S. P.	lb. .80	— .90
Wormseed	lb. 8.00	— 8.50
Wormwood	lb. 3.75	— 4.00
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb. 12.50	— 24.00
Manila	lb. 30.00	— 40.00
Artificial	lb. 10.00	— 24.00

OLEORESINS

Aspidium (Malefern)	lb. 11.00	— 11.25
Capiscum, 1-lb. bottles	lb. 4.50	— 5.50
Cubeb	lb. 5.00	— 6.00
Ginger	lb. 3.50	— 4.50
*Lupulin	lb. —	—
*Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum)	lb. 6.75	— 7.50
Pepper, black	lb. 10.50	— 11.75
Mullein (so-called)	lb. 1.80	— 2.05
Orris, domestic	lb. 6.50	— 7.50

Crude Drugs

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para	lb. .65	— .67
South America	lb. .92	— .94
Fir, Canada	gal. 5.70	— 6.20
Oregon	gal. .95	— 1.00
Peru	lb. 4.35	— 4.40
Tolu	lb. .40	— .42

BARKS

Angostura	lb. .61	— .66
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb. .19	— .21
Blackhawk, of Root	lb. .16	— .19
Black, of Tree	lb. .11	— .12
Buckthorn	lb. .24	— .26
Calisaya	lb. .17½	— .21
Cascara Sagrada	lb. .12	— .13
Cascara, quills	lb. .24	— .25
Siftings	lb. .12	— .14
Chestnut	lb. .07	— .08
Cinchona, red, quills	lb. .42	— .45
Broken	lb. .35	— .36
*Yellow "quills"	lb. .38	— .40
*Broken	lb. .30	— .31
Loxa, pale, bs.	lb. .23	— .26
Powdered, boxes	lb. .25	— .29
*Maracaibo, yellow, powd.	lb. .30	— .36
Condurango	lb. 13½	— 15
Cotton Root	lb. .08	— .09
Cramp, true	lb. .30	— .32
Cramp (so-called)	lb. .12	— .16
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb. .05½	— .06
Elm, grinding	lb. .08	— .09
Select bds.	lb. .17	— .18
Ordinary	lb. .10	— .11
Hemlock	lb. .06½	— .08½
Lemon Peel	lb. .08	— .09
Mezereon	lb. .22	— .26
Oak, red	lb. .05½	— .07½
White	lb. .03	— .05
Orange Peel, bitter	lb. .04½	— .05½
Sweet	lb. .13	— .14
Trieste	lb. .13	— .13½
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb. .11	— .11½
Northern	lb. .15	— .17
Pomegranate	lb. .24	— .25
of Fruit	lb. .30	— .32
*Quebracho	lb. 1.95	— 2.00
Sassafra, ordinary	lb. .07	— .12
Select	lb. .14	— .15½
Simaruba	lb. .50	— .51
Soap, whole	lb. .08	— .08½
Cut	lb. .15	— .15½
Crushed	lb. .10	— .10½
Tonga	lb. .39	— .40
Wahoo, of Root	lb. .34	— .36
of Tree	lb. .14	— .16
Willow, Black	lb. .08	— .10
White	lb. .11	— .14½
White Pine	lb. .06½	— .07
White Poplar	lb. .03½	— .04

*Nominal.

Wild Cherry	lb. .06	— .07
Witch Hazel	lb. .03½	— .04½

BEANS

Calabar	lb. .39	— .49
St. Ignatius	lb. .24	— .26
St. John's Bread	lb. .07	— .07½
Tonka, Angostura	lb. .87	— .93
Para	lb. .55	— .59
Surinam	lb. .65	— .69
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	lb. 4.95	— 6.70
Cuts	lb. 3.60	— 4.00
Bourbon	lb. 2.20	— 2.70
South American	lb. 3.25	— 4.10
Tahiti, white label	lb. 1.55	— 1.60
Green label	lb. 1.45	— 1.50

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb. .94	— .96
XX	lb. 1.00	— 1.02
Powdered	lb. 1.01	— 1.05
Fish	lb. .09	— .10
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb. .29	— .32
Juniper	lb. .07	— .07½
Laurel	lb. .08	— .08½
Poke	lb. .10	— .10½
Prickly Ash	lb. .12	— .15
Saw Palmetto	lb. .07	— .09
Sloe	lb. 1.40	— 1.45
Sumac	lb. .04	— .05

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb. 2.65	— 2.95
Powdered	lb. 2.70	— 2.90
Borage	lb. .75	— .80
*Calendula	lb. —	— 3.50
Chamomile, Belgian	lb. .45	— .50
German	lb. .50	— .55
Hungarian	lb. .45	— .50
Roman	lb. 1.25	— 1.50
Spanish	lb. .40	— .50
Clover Tops	lb. .30	— .31
Dogwood	lb. .14	— .15
Elder	lb. .29	— .31
*Insect, open	lb. .28	— .29
*Closed	lb. .33	— .35
Powd. Flowers and stems	lb. .38	— .41
*Powd. Flowers	lb. .47	— .49
Kousso	lb. .54	— .60
Lavender, ordinary	lb. .18	— .19
Select	lb. .24	— .30
Linden, with leaves	lb. .30	— .35
Malva, blue	lb. 2.10	— 2.15
Black	lb. .50	— .60
*Mullein	lb. 2.95	— 3.05
Orange	lb. 1.00	— 1.05
Ox-Eye, Daisy	lb. .06	— .06½
Patchouli	lb. .52	— .57
*Poppy, red	lb. .95	— 1.15
*Rosemary	lb. .50	— .60
Saffron, American	lb. .49	— .51
Valencia	lb. 11.60	— 11.70
Tilia (see Linden)	lb. —	—

GUMS

Aloes, Barbadoes	lb. 1.00	— 1.05
Cape	lb. .10	— .11
Curacao, cases	lb. .09	— .10
*Socotrine, lump	lb. .37	— .39
Ammoniac, tears	lb. .54	— .58
Powdered	lb. .59	— .63
Arabic, firsts	lb. .55	— .60
Seconds	lb. .48	— .50
Sorts Amber	lb. .34	— .35
Powdered	lb. .27	— .35
Asafetida, whole U. S. P.	lb. 1.45	— 1.60
Powdered, U. S. P.	lb. 1.65	— 1.85
Benzoin, Siam	lb. 1.15	— 1.35
Sumatra	lb. .33	— .36
*Catechu	lb. .24	— .29
Chicle, Mexican	lb. .74	— .75
Damar, Batavia	lb. .21	— .23
Euphorium	lb. .20	— .22
Gamboge	lb. .25	— .26
Guaiac	lb. 1.45	— 1.50
Hemlock	lb. .80	— .90
Kauri No. 1.	lb. .43	— .44
Kino	lb. .50	— .55
Mastic, powdered	lb. .59	— .61
Myrrh, select	lb. .38	— .39
Sorts	lb. .35	— .36
Siftings	lb. .33	— .35
Olibanum, siftings	lb. .12	— .14
Tears	lb. .15	— .17
Sandarac	lb. .47	— .49
Senegal, picked	lb. .34	— .39
Sorts	lb. .31	— .32
Spruce	lb. .65	— .95
Thus, per bbl.	280-lbs.	8.50 — 9.50
Tragacanth, Aleppy, first	lb. 2.28	— 2.37
Seconds	lb. 1.94	— 2.00
Thirds	lb. 1.65	— 1.85

*Turkey, firsts	lb. —	— 2.80
*Seconds	lb. 2.20	— 2.25
*Thirds	lb. 1.95	— 2.00

LEAVES AND HERBS

*Aconite, German	lb. .18	— .21
Balmony	lb. .09	— .10
Bay, true	lb. 1.00	— 1.04
Belladonna	lb. 1.60	— 1.70
Boneset, leaves and tops	lb. .06½	— .08
Buchu, short	lb. 1.20	— 1.25
Long	lb. .42	— .48
Cannabis, true, imported	lb. 2.90	— 3.00
American	lb. .70	— .85
Catnip	lb. .04	— .08
Chestretta	lb. .60	— .65
Chiretta	lb. .40	— .41
*Coca, Huancu	lb. .45	— .50
*Truxillo	lb. .42	— .48
Coltsfoot	lb. .20	— .22
Conium	lb. .20	— .20½
Corn Silk	lb. .09½	— .10½
Damiana	lb. .13½	— .15½
Deer Tongue	lb. .08	— .09
Digitalis, Domestic	lb. .49	— .50
Imported	lb. .70	— .73
Eucalyptus	lb. .06	— .06½
Euphorbia Pilulifera	lb. .21	— .23
Grindelia Robusta	lb. .08	— .10½
*Henbane, German	lb. 4.65	— 4.75
*Russian	lb. 4.95	— 5.00
Domestic	lb. 4.70	— 4.75
Henna	lb. .11½	— 1.2½
Horehound	lb. .22	— .23
Jaborandi	lb. .24	— .27
Laurel	lb. .09	— .09½
Life Everlasting	lb. .06	— .07
Liverwort	lb. .55	— .60
Lobelia	lb. .08	— .09
Lovage	lb. .28	— .33
Matico	lb. .26	— .29
*Marjoram, German	lb. .32	— .33½
French	lb. .32	— .33½
Pennyroyal	lb. .06	— .08
Peppermint, American	lb. .12	— .17
Pichi	lb. .09	— .10
Prince's Pine	lb. .08½	— .10½
Plantain	lb. .10½	— .11
*Pulsatilla	lb. 7.45	— 7.50
Queen of the Meadow	lb. .08	— .09
Rose, red	lb. .22	— .23
Rosemary	lb. .38	— .48
Sage, stemless, Austrian	lb. .70	— .80
Greek	lb. .55	— .60
Spanish	lb. .12	— .13
Savory	lb. .25	— .25½
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb. .75	— .80
Half Leaf	lb. .68	— .71
Siftings	lb. .44	— .46
Powdered	lb. .40	— .43
Tinnevelly	lb. .15	— .21
Pods	lb. .20	— .24
Squaw Vine	lb. .18	— .20
Skullcap	lb. .15	— .17
Spearmint, American	lb. .20	— .22
Stramonium	lb. .23	— .25
Sunflower, Jap.	lb. .05½	— .05½
Domestic	lb. .04½	— .04½
Tansy	lb. .08½	— .10½
French	lb. .11½	— .12
Uva Ursi	lb. .05	— .06
Water Pepper	lb. .06	— .07
Witch Hazel	lb. .07	— .08
Wintergreen	lb. .07	— .08
Wormwood	lb. .23	— .25
Yerba Santa	lb. .06½	— .07½

ROOTS

Aconite English	lb. .65	— .68
Powdered	lb. .70	— .74
*German	lb. .69	— .75
*Powdered	lb. .74	— .80
Alkanet	lb. .195	— 2.40
Althea, cut	lb. .49	— .57
Whole	lb. .36	— .39
Angelica, American	lb. .28	— .36
German	lb. .70	— .90
Arnica	lb. .50	— .58
Arrowroot, American	lb. .07	— .07½
Bermuda	lb. .50	— .51
St. Vincent	lb. .12</td	

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Blueflag	lb. .25	.27
Bryonia	lb. .39	.49
Burdock, Imported	lb. .25	.29
American	lb. .18	.20
Calamus, bleached	lb. 2.70	2.90
Unbleached, natural	lb. .24	.26
Cohosh, black	lb. .05	.05½
Blue	lb. .05	.05½
Colchicum	lb. 2.70	2.75
Colombo, whole	lb. .14	.16
Comfrey	lb. .15	.16
Culver's	lb. .12	.12½
Cranebill see Geranium.		
Dandelion, English	lb. —	.40
American	lb. —	.37
Dograss, true, imported	lb. 1.30	1.50
Bermuda, cut	lb. .65	.70
Echinacea	lb. .39	.41
Elecampane	lb. .09	.11
Galangal	lb. .13	.15
Gelsemium	lb. .10	.11
Gentian	lb. .14	.16
Powdered	lb. .18	.20
Geranium	lb. .09	.10
Powdered	lb. .12	.13
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached	lb. .18	.22½
Bleached	lb. .23	.24
Ginseng, Cultivated	lb. 4.10	4.50
Wild, Eastern	lb. 6.20	6.45
Northwestern	lb. 6.45	6.70
Southern	lb. 6.50	7.20
Golden Seal	lb. 5.30	5.40
Powdered	lb. 5.70	6.00
Hellebore, Black	lb. 1.25	1.35
White, Domestic	lb. .20	.22
Powdered	lb. .24	.26
Imported	lb. .40	.44
Ipecac, Cartagena	lb. 2.45	2.50
Powdered	lb. 2.70	2.75
Rio	lb. 2.50	2.75
Jalap, whole	lb. .27	.29
Powdered	lb. .30	.31
Kava Kava	lb. .18½	.19
Lady Slipper	lb. .50	.55
Licorice, Russian, cut	lb. .80	.90
Spanish natural, bales	lb. 1.7½	1.8½
Selected	lb. .25	.26
Powdered	lb. .19	.23
Lovage, Amer.	lb. .38	.40
Manaca	lb. .21	.23
Mandrake	lb. .08	.08½
*Musk, Russian	lb. 4.95	5.00
Orris, Florentine, bold	lb. .15	.16
Verona	lb. .14	.15
Finger	lb. 1.65	1.70
Parreira Brava	lb. —	.54
Pellitory	lb. .35	.47
Pink, true	lb. .45	.50
Pleurisy	lb. .21	.22
Poke	lb. .04	.04½
Rhatany	lb. .15	.17
Rhubarb Shensi	lb. .74	.79
Cuts	lb. .41	.45
High Dried	lb. .24	.25
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb. .41	.42
American	lb. .18	.20
Mexican	lb. .45	.46
Seneca, Northern	lb. .80	.85
Southern	lb. .70	.72
Serpentaria	lb. .32	.34
Skunk Cabbage	lb. .09½	.11½
*Snake, Black	lb. .34	.35
Canada, natural	lb. .23	.29
Stripped	lb. .34	.40
Spikehard	lb. .22	.24
Squaw Vine	lb. .12	.12½
Squill, white	lb. .15	.16
Stillingia	lb. .09	.10
Stone	lb. —	.07
Turmeric, Aleppy	lb. .10½	.11
China	lb. .07½	.08
Madras	lb. .08½	.08½
Unicorn false (Cheloneia)	lb. .27	.28
True (Aletris)	lb. .20	.23
Valerian, Belgian	lb. .85	1.00
*English	lb. .71	.76
German	lb. .85	.85
Japanese	lb. .85	.90
Yellow Dock	lb. .13½	.15
Domestic	lb. —	—
Yellow Parilla	lb. .10	.12
SEEDS		
*Anise, Levant	lb. .35	.36
Mexican	lb. .24	.24½
Russian	lb. .26	.27
Spanish	lb. .24	.25
Star	lb. .34	.35
Canary, Spanish	lb. .06½	.06½
Smyrna	lb. .08	.08½
South American	lb. .06½	.06½
Caraway, African	lb. .60	.61
Dutch	lb. .74	.75
*Nominal		

Cardamoms, bleached	lb. .80	1.10
Ceylon, green	lb. .48	.48½
Decoricated	lb. —	.60
Celery	lb. .27	.28
Colchicum	lb. 3.20	3.35
Conium	lb. .54	.59
Coriander, Natural	lb. .15½	.16
Bleached, Domestic	lb. .17½	.18
Bombay	lb. .14	.14½
Malta	lb. .19	.19½
Mogador	lb. .19	.19½
Morocco	lb. .18	.18½
Dill	lb. .20	.20½
Fennel, French	lb. .14	.14½
*German, small	lb. .25	.26
*Roumanian, small	lb. .19½	.21
Flax, whole	lb. .13½	.13½
Ground	lb. .07½	.08
Foenugreek	lb. .10	.10½
Domestic	lb. .04½	.05
*Hemp, Manchurian	lb. .08	.08½
*Russian	lb. .09	.10
Job's Tears, white	lb. .22½	.25
Larkspur	lb. .21½	.23½
Lobelia	lb. .04	.04½
Millet, natural	lb. .04	.04½
Hulled	lb. .05	.05½
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb. .14½	.14½
Bombay, Brown	lb. .12	.12½
California, brown	lb. .14½	.14½
Chinese	lb. .08½	.09
Dutch, yellow	lb. .14½	.15
English, yellow	lb. .14½	.15
*German, yellow	lb. .14½	.15
Sicily, brown	lb. .14	.14½
Parsley	lb. .16½	.18½
Poppy, Dutch	lb. .75	.75½
*Russian	lb. .60½	.61
*Turkish	lb. .51	.53
Pumpkin	lb. .10½	.11
Quince, select	lb. .79	.89
Rape, English	lb. .09½	.10
Japanese	lb. .10	.10½
Sabadilla (whole)	lb. .20½	.23½
Stavesacre	lb. .24½	.28
Stramonium	lb. .15½	.17½
*Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb. 2.30	2.40
Kombe	lb. 3.95	4.00
Sunflower, large	lb. .05½	.05½
Small	lb. .05½	.05½
Worm, American	lb. .06½	.07½
Levant	lb. .60	.65
SPICES		
Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	lb. 19½	.20
Canton rolls	lb. 12½	.13
Saigon, rolls	lb. .48	.48½
Capucium, Bombay	lb. .09	.09½
Canton	lb. .08½	.09
Cassia Buds	lb. .15	.15½
Chillies, Japan	lb. 11½	.12
Mombasa	lb. .24	.24½
*Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb. .28	.31
Cloves, Amboyna	lb. .45	.46
Penang	lb. .50	.51
Zanzibar	lb. .45	.46
Ginger, African	lb. 12½	.13
Cochin	lb. 15½	.16
Jamaica, grinding	lb. .17	.18
Bleached	lb. .23	.24
Japan	lb. .10	.10½
Mace, Banda, No. 1	lb. .51	.52
Batavia, No. 1	lb. .50	.51
Nutmegs, 110s	lb. .23	.23½
Paprika, Hungarian	lb. .26	.27
Spanish	lb. .18½	.21
Pepper, black, Sing.	lb. .22½	.22½
White	lb. .25½	.26
Pimento	lb. —	.06
WAXES		
Bayberry	lb. .28	.29
Bees, white	lb. .60	.62
Yellow, crude	lb. .40	.40
Yellow, refined	lb. .45	.50
*Candelilla	lb. .32	.35
Carnauba, Flor.	lb. .55	.57
No. 1	lb. .53	.54
No. 2	lb. .47	.48
No. 3	lb. .41	.42
Ceresin, Yellow	lb. .13	.20
White	lb. .22	.23
Yellow	lb. .16	.16½
Montan, crude	lb. .35	.45
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb. .65	.70
Green	lb. .85	.90
*Refined, white	lb. .76	.79
Domestic	lb. .36	.37
*Refined, yellow	lb. .59	.64
Paraffin, ref'd 120 deg. m.p.	lb. .09½	.10½
Foreign, 130 deg. m.p.	lb. .12	.12½
Muriatic acid,		
18 deg. carboys	lb. .03½	.03½
20 deg. carboys	lb. .03½	.02
22 deg. carboys	lb. .03½	.02
Nitric acid, 36 deg. carboys	lb. .05½	.06½
38 deg. carboys	lb. .05½	.07½
40 deg. carboys	lb. .07½	.07½
42 deg. carboys	lb. .07½	.08½
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carboys	lb. .05½	.05½
38 deg. carboys	lb. .05½	.05½
40 deg. carboys	lb. .05½	.06
Plaster of Paris	bb. 1.50	.176
True Dental	bb. 1.75	.200
Potassium Bichromate	lb. .44½	.45
Potash Caustic, 88-92	lb. .64½	.65½
Carbonate, calc.	lb. .70	.75
Chlorate, cryst.	lb. .55	.56
Powdered	lb. .69	.74
Muriate, basis 80 p.c. per ton	ton 37½	.400.00
Pruisiate, red	lb. 2.80	.290
Yellow	lb. 1.23	.125

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Salt Peter, Granulated	lb. .28	— .29
Refined	lb. .32	— .33
Soda Ash, 58 p.c. in bags	100 lbs. 3.50	— 3.75
Dense	100 lbs. 3.50	— 4.00
Caustic, dom., 76 p.c.	100 lbs. 8.25	— 8.50
Powd. or gran.	100 lbs. 6.50	— 7.00
Sodium Bichromate	lb. .24	— .25
Sulphate	lb. —	—
Carbonate, Sal. Soda, Am.	100 lbs. 1.10	— 1.25
Chlorate, bulk	lb. .25	— .26
Cyanide, bulk	lb. 1.00	— 1.10
Hyposulphite, bbls.	100 lbs. 1.60	— 1.75
Kegs	100 lbs. 2.00	— 2.25
Nitrate, tech.	100 lbs. 4.95	— 5.00
Nitrate, tech.	lb. .064	— .064
Refined	lb. .38	— .42
Nitrite	lb. .30	— .35
Prussiate	lb. .30	— .35
Silicate 60 p.c.	100 lbs. 1.90	— 2.35
Silicate, 40 p.c.	100 lbs. 1.05	— 1.25
Sulph., Glauber's salt	100 lbs. .70	— .75
Sulphide, 30 p.c. cryst.	lb. .02	— .024
" p.c. per 100 lbs.	lb. .03	— .034
Slphur (crude) f.o.b. N.Y. ton	45.00	— 50.00
f. o. b. Baltimore	ton 45.00	— 50.00
Sulphuric Acid	60 deg. Pyrite	ton 25.00
66 deg. Brimstone	ton 34.00	— 35.00
Oleum 20 p.c.	lb. .02	— .024
Battery Acid, car's per 100 lbs	2.75	— 3.00

Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials and Accessories

COAL-TAR CRUDES AND INTERMEDIATES

Acid Amidonaphtholsulphonic	lb. —	— 1.75
Acid Benzoic	lb. 5.50	— 8.00
Crude	lb. 3.00	— 3.50
Acid H	lb. 3.25	— 3.50
Acid Metanilic	lb. —	—
Acid, Naphthionic, crude	lb. 1.40	— 1.50
Refined	lb. 1.80	— 1.85
Acid Naphthylamine sulphate	lb. .34	— .35
Acid Sulphanilic	lb. .34	— .35
p-Amidophenol	lb. 4.75	— 5.00
p-Aminophenol Hydrochloride	lb. 5.09	— 5.50
Aminoazobenzene	lb. 1.75	— 1.85
Aniline Oil, drums extra	lb. .26	— .27
Aniline Salts	lb. .33	— .34
Aniline for red	lb. 1.12	— 1.15
Anthracene (80 p.c.)	lb. .10	— .13
Anthraquinone	lb. —	—
Benzaldehyde	lb. 5.00	— 5.50
Benzidine	lb. 1.85	— 1.95
Benzidine Sulphate	lb. 1.60	— 1.65
Benzol, C.P.	gal. .51	— .53
Benzol, (90 p.c.)	gal. .53	— .54
Benzylchloride	lb. 2.25	— 2.50
Chlorobenzol	lb. —	— .31
Cumidine	lb. —	—
Diamedophenol	lb. 9.00	— 10.00
e-Dianisidine	lb. —	—
Dichlorbenzol	lb. .35	— .40
o-Dichlorbenzol	lb. .15	— .16
p-Dichlorbenzol	lb. .21	— .24
Diethylaniline	lb. —	— .35
Dimethylaniline	lb. .60	— .62
Dinitrobenzol	lb. .33	— .35
m-Dinitrobenzene	lb. .45	— .50
Dinitrochlorbenzene	lb. .50	— .56
Dinitronaphthalene	lb. .44	— .55
Dinitrophenol	lb. .58	— .63
Dinitrotoluol	lb. .59	— .60
Diphenylamine	lb. .90	— 1.00
Dioxynaphthalene	lb. —	—
Hydrazobenzene	lb. 1.50	— 2.00
Induline	lb. 2.00	— 2.25
Methylanthraquinone	lb. —	—
Monodinitrochlorbenzol	lb. .48	— .52
Monooxytianiline	lb. 1.00	— 1.25
Naphthalene, flake	lb. .0834	— .0934
Balls	lb. .10	— .104
Naphthalenediamine	lb. —	— 2.00
a-Naphthol	lb. .63	— .68
b-Naphthol, Technical	lb. .88	— .90
Sublimed	lb. .88	— .90
a-Naphthylamine	lb. .80	— .80
b-Naphthylamine	lb. 1.75	— 2.00
p-Nitraniline	lb. 1.25	— 1.35
Nitrobenzene	lb. .20	— .22
o-Nitrochlorbenzol	lb. .50	— .56
Nitronaphthalene	lb. .44	— .45
Nitronaphthalol	lb. —	—
Nitrotoluol	lb. .55	— .65
o-Nitrotoluol	lb. —	— 1.00
p-Nitrotoluol	lb. —	— 1.25
m-Phenylenediamine	lb. 1.15	— 1.25
p-Phenylenediamine	lb. 3.50	— 4.50
Phthalic Anhydride	lb. 6.40	— 6.50
Pseudo-Cumol	lb. —	—
Resorcinol	lb. 16.00	— 17.00
Technical	lb. —	— 9.00

Tetranitromethylaniline	lb. —	— 2.50
Tolidin	lb. 3.00	— 3.50
Toluidine	lb. .80	— .85
p-Toluidine	lb. 2.00	— 2.10
Toluol, pure	gal. 1.80	— 1.90
Toluol Commercial	90 p.c. gal. 1.75	— 1.80
m-Toluylenediamine	lb. 1.70	— 1.75
xylene, pure	gal. 1.00	— 1.25
Xylene, Com.	gal. .35	— .40
Xylylidine	lb. .75	— .80

COAL-TAR COLORS

Victoria Blue, base	lb. 17.00	— 20.00
Victoria Green	lb. 14.00	— 16.00
Victoria Red	lb. 9.00	— 12.50
Victoria Yellow	lb. 8.00	— 9.00
Yellow for wool	lb. 3.00	— 4.50

NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Anatto, fine	lb. .33	— .34
Seed	lb. .11	— .12
Carmine No. 40	lb. 4.25	— 4.75
Cochineal	lb. .57	— .60
Gambier, see tanning.	—	—
Indigo, Bengal	lb. 3.50	— 4.50
Oudes	lb. 3.00	— 3.25
Guatemala	lb. 3.00	— 3.10
Kurpahs	lb. 3.15	— 3.60
Madras	lb. 1.15	— 1.30
Madder, Dutch	lb. .27	— .29
Nugrals, blue Aleppo	lb. —	—
Chinese	lb. .25	— .26
Persian Berries	lb. —	—
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.	—	—
Sumac, see tanning.	—	—
Turmeric, Madras	lb. .0934	— 10
Peppery	lb. .10	— 10%
Pubna	lb. —	—
China	lb. .07	— .07%

DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb. —	—
Camwood, chips	lb. .17	— .20
Fustic Sticks	ton 47.00	— 48.00
Chips	lb. .0434	— .05
Hypernic, chips	lb. .09	— .10
Logwood sticks	ton 41.00	— 46.00
Chips	lb. .03	— .034

EXTRACTS

Archil, double	lb. .15	— .17
Triple	lb. .18	— .20
Concentrated	lb. .21	— .26
Cutch, Mangrove, see tanning.	—	—
Rangoon, boxes	lb. .12	— .13
Liquid	lb. .0834	— .09
Tablet	lb. .10	— .12
Cudbear, French	lb. —	—
English	lb. .18	— .24
Concentrated	lb. —	— .38
Flavine	lb. 1.00	— 1.50
Fustic	lb. .13	— .16
Gall	lb. —	— .18
Hematein	lb. .09	— .10
Crystals	lb. .24	— .34
Hypernic, liquid	lb. —	— .54
Indigo, natural for cotton	lb. .50	— .54
For wool	lb. .30	— .32
Indigotine, 100 p.c. pure	lb. .20	— .22
Logwood, solid	lb. .19	— .24
Crystals	lb. .10	— .12
51 deg., Twaddle	lb. —	—
Contract	lb. —	—
Osage Orange—	—	—
Powdered	lb. —	— .25
Paste	lb. .06	— .12
Persian Berries	lb. —	—
Quercitron, see tanning.	—	—
Sumac, see tanning.	lb. .0734	— .0834

MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS AND ACCESSORIES

Albumen, Egg	lb. 1.00	— 1.05
Blood, imported	lb. .58	— .61
Domestic	lb. .50	— .52
Prussian Blue	lb. .80	— .90
Soluble	lb. .95	— 1.00
Turkey Red Oil	lb. .14	— .16
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb. .18	— .25
Algarobilla	ton 140.00	— 150.00
Divi Divi	ton 63.00	— 67.00
Hemlock Bark	ton 15.00	— 16.00
Mangrove African, 38 p.c.	ton 60.00	— 62.00
Bark, S. A.	ton 45.00	— 50.00
Myrobalan	ton 60.00	— 63.00
Oak Bark	ton 15.00	— 16.00
Ground	ton —	— 17.50
Quercitron Bark No. 1	ton 28.00	— 31.00
No. 2	ton 20.00	— 25.00
Sumac, Sicily, 27 p.c. ton	ton 85.00	— 87.00
Virginia, 25 p.c. tan	ton 50.00	— 59.00
Valonia Cups	ton —	—
Beard	ton —	—
Wattle Bark	ton —	—
" 62.00	— 64.00	—

TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, ordinary, 25 p.c. tan, bbls.	lb. .0234	— .0234
Clarified, 25 p.c. tan, bbls.	lb. .0234	— .0234
Crystals, ordinary	lb. —	—
Clarified	lb. —	—
Drumtan, 25 p.c. tan	lb. .0234	— .03
Gambier, 25 p.c. tan	lb. .10	— .1034
Common	lb. .16	— .1634
Cubes, No. 1	lb. .2234	— .23
No. 2	lb. .21	— .2234

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DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

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Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.03	—	.04
Larch, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.03	—	.03
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.06	—	.07
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan	lb.	.08	—	.12
Liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.06	—	.08
Muskegon, 23-30 p.c. tan,				
50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.01	—	.02
Myrobalsan, liq. 23-25 p.c. tan	lb.	.06	—	.07
Solid, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.10	—	.11
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25 p.c. tan	lb.	.03	—	.04
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c. tan				
treated	lb.	.05	—	.06
35 p.c. tan, untreated	lb.	—	—	
35 p.c. tan, bleaching	lb.	.07	—	.08
Solid, 65 p.c. tan, ordinary	lb.	.09	—	.11
Clarified	lb.	.10	—	.12
Soruce, liquid, 20 p.c. tan,				
50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.01	—	.01
Sumac, liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.06	—	.09
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan, lb.				Nominal

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH
(Carloads)

Cod, Newfoundland	gal.	.90	—	.92
Domestic, prime	gal.	.88	—	.90
Liver, Newfoundland	bbi.	75.00	—	.85.00
Norwegian	bbi.	115.00	—	120.00
Degras, American	lb.	.10	—	.10%
English	lb.	.10	—	.10%
German	lb.	—	—	
Neutral	lb.	—	—	
Horse	lb.	.16	—	.17%
Lard, prime winter	gal.	2.05	—	2.10
Off Prime	gal.	1.60	—	1.65
Extra, No. 1	gal.	1.45	—	1.50
No 1	gal.	1.35	—	1.40
No. 2	gal.	1.35	—	1.38
Menhaden, Brown, strained	gal.	.91	—	.92
Light, strained	gal.	.93	—	.95
Yellow, bleached	gal.	.95	—	.97
White, bl'ch'd, winter	gal.	.97	—	.99
*Northern, crude	gal.	—	—	
*Southern, crude, f.o.b. plant	gal.	—	—	
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	1.90	—	1.95
30 deg., cold test	gal.	1.80	—	1.85
40 deg., cold test	gal.	1.75	—	1.80
Dark	gal.	1.35	—	1.40
Prime	gal.	1.55	—	1.65
Oleo Oil	lb.	.21	—	.23
Herring	gal.	—	—	
*Porpoise, body	gal.	.80	—	.85
Jaw	gal.	24.00	—	25.00
Red. (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.15	—	.15%
Saponified	lb.	.15	—	.15%
*Seal, white	gal.	—	—	
Sod Oil	lb.	.11	—	.12
Sperm bleached, winter				
38 deg., cold test	gal.	1.57	—	1.60
45 deg., cold test	gal.	1.55	—	1.57
Natural winter, 38 deg., cold test	gal.	1.54	—	1.56
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.22	—	.24%
Double pressed	lb.	.23	—	.25%
Triple pressed	lb.	.25	—	.27
Tallow, acidless	gal.	1.48	—	1.50
Prime	gal.	1.43	—	1.50
Whale, Bleached, natural	gal.	1.03	—	1.05
Extra bleached, winter	gal.	1.05	—	1.12

VEGETABLE OILS

*Castor, No. 1 bbls.	lb.	.25	—	.28
Cases	lb.	.26	—	.29
No. 3	lb.	.24	—	.25
Cocoanut, Ceylon, bbls.	lb.	.16	—	.17
Ceylon, Tanks	lb.	.16	—	.16%
Cochin, domestic	lb.	.17	—	.18
Corn, refined, bbls.	lb.	17.96	—	18.36
Crude, bbls.	lb.	.16	—	.16%
Cottonseed, Crude, f.o.b. mills	gal.	1.15	—	1.20
Summer, yellow, prime	bbi.	16.50	—	17.00
*White	lb.	—	—	
*Winter, yellow	lb.	—	—	
Lined, raw, car lots	gal.	1.18	—	1.20
5-bbl lots	gal.	1.20	—	1.22
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	1.21	—	1.23
Double Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	—	—	
Olive, denatured	gal.	1.25	—	1.27
Foots	lb.	2.25	—	2.35
*Palm Lagos, casks	lb.	.25	—	.27
Benin	lb.	.18	—	.19
Niger	lb.	.18	—	.19
*Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	.17	—	.17%
*Imported	lb.	—	—	
Peanut Oil, edible	gal.	1.45	—	1.57
Pine Oil, white steam	gal.	—	—	
Yellow, steam	gal.	.54	—	.55
*Poppy Seed	gal.	—	—	
Nominal	—	—	—	

Rapeseed, ref'd. bbls.	gal.	1.60	—	1.70
Blown	gal.	1.65	—	1.75
Rosin, oil, first rect.	gal.	.35	—	.40
Second	gal.	.42	—	.45
*Sesame, domestic	gal.	—	—	2.00

*Imported	gal.	—	—	—
Soya Bean, Manchurian	lb.	.15	—	.15%
Tar Oil, gen. dist.	lb.	.33	—	.34
Commercial	lb.	.25	—	.27

MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity	gal.	.13	—	.14
25-30 cold test	gal.	.14	—	.15
29 gravity, 15 cold test	gal.	.14	—	.15
Summer	gal.	.13	—	.14
Cylinder, light, filtered	gal.	.21	—	.26
Dark, filtered	gal.	.18	—	.19
Extra cold test	gal.	.26	—	.30
Dark steam, refined	gal.	.15	—	.18
Neutral, W. Va. 29 grav.	gal.	.26	—	.27
Neutral, filtered lemon, 33/34	gal.	.21	—	.22

Miscellaneous

NAVAL STORES				
(Carloads)				
Spirits Turpentine in bbls.	gal.	.46	—	.47
Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls.	gal.	.41	—	.45
Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls.	gal.	.33	—	.40
Pitch, prime	200-lb. bbl.	4.50	—	4.60
Tar, pure	50-gal. bbls.	14.50	—	15.00
Rosin, com. to g'd.	280-bbl.	6.50	—	6.60

SHELLAC

D. C.	lb.	—	—	.68
Diamond "I"	lb.	—	—	.68
V. S. O.	lb.	—	—	.69
Fine Orange	lb.	—	—	.60
Second Orange	lb.	—	—	.57
T. N.	lb.	—	—	.50
A. C. Garnet	lb.	—	—	.51
*Button	lb.	.65	—	.68
Regular, bleached	lb.	—	—	.50
Bone, Dry	lb.	—	—	.62

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

*Cottonseed Cake, f. o. b. Texas	45.00	—	47.00
f.o.b. New Orleans	—	—	
Cottonseed, Meal f.o.b. Atlanta	—	—	45.00
Columbia	—	—	46.50
New Orleans	ton	46.00	47.50
Corn Cake	short ton	37.00	40.00
Meal	short ton	41.00	42.00
Linedseed Meal	short ton	47.50	48.00

SALT PRODUCTS

Salt, fine	280 lb. bbls.	—	—	2.65
	200 lb. sacks	—	—	1.75
Turk's Island—				
Coarse	140 lb. bags	—	—	1.13
Mineral	140 lb. bags	—	—	1.13
Salt Cake, Coarse	112 lbs.	.85	—	1.00

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS

Centrifugals—				
Prime	gal.	.47	—	.52
Open kettle	gal.	.53	—	.58
Blackstrap bbls.	gal.	.31	—	.32
Sugar Syrup, common	gal.	.33	—	.40
Fancy	lb.	.60	—	.70
Medium	lb.	.45	—	.50
Honey—				
*Buckwheat, ext.	lb.	.08	—	.084
*Clover, Comb, fancy	lb.	.17	—	.17%
Clover, lower grades	lb.	.12	—	.13
Syrup, Corn, 42 deg., per 100 lbs.	—	—	—	5.64

COCOA

Bahia	lb.	.11	—	.12
Caracas	lb.	.12	—	.13
Hayti	lb.	.10	—	.10%
Maracaibo	lb.	.25	—	.26
Trinidad	lb.	.12	—	.13

REFINED SUGAR
(Prices in Barrels)

Ar. Fed. War.				
Powdered	Amer. Nat. Nat'l. eral ner	8.55	8.55	8.65
XXXX		8.60	8.60	8.70
Confectioners A		8.30	8.30	8.40
Standard Gran		8.45	8.45	8.55
	8.45	8.45	8.55	8.45
Nominal		—	—	

Soap Makers' Materials

ANIMAL AND FISH OILS				
*Menhaden, crude, f.o.b. mills	gal.	—	—	.85
Brown, strained	gal.	.91	—	.92
Light, strained	gal.	.93	—	.95
Yellow, bleached	gal.	.95	—	.97
White, bleached, winter	gal.	.97	—	.99
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	1.90	—	1.95
30 deg., cold test	gal.	1.80	—	1.85
40 deg., cold test	gal.	1.75	—	1.80
Dark	gal.	.25	—	.27
Prime	gal.	.25	—	.27
Red (crude oleic acid)	lb.	.15	—	.15%
Saponified	lb.	.15	—	.15%
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.22	—	.24%
Double pressed	lb.	.23	—	.25%
Yellow, steam	lb.	.25	—	.27

VEGETABLE OILS				
*Castor, No. 1 bbls.	lb.	.25	—	.28
No. 3	lb.	.24	—	.25
Cocoanut, Ceylon, bbls.	lb.	.16	—	.17
Ceylon, Tanks	lb.	.16	—	.16%
Cochin, domestic	lb.	.17	—	.18
Corn, refined, bbls.	lb.	.17	—	.18
Crude, bbls.	lb.	.16	—	.16%
Cottonseed, Crude, f.o.b. mills	gal.	1.15	—	1.20
Summer, yellow, prime	bbi.	16.50	—	17.00
*White	lb.	—	—	
*Winter, yellow	lb.	—	—	
Lined, raw, car lots	gal.</td			

Jobbers' Prices of Drugs and Chemicals

NOTICE — The prices herein quoted are average prices to Retail Druggists now ruling in New York Market.

Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.

Acacia, select, white	lb. .75	— .80
1st select, powdered	lb. .65	.70
Fine granulated, first	lb. .65	.70
Seconds	lb. .67	.70
Sorts, Amber	lb. .28	.30
Sorts, sifted, white	lb. .50	.55
Acetal, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7	oz. —	— 2.00
Acetamide, 1-oz. v.c.v. 4	oz. —	— 1.00
Acetanilid	lb. .77	.82
Acetic Anhydride, 1 lb. g.s.b.	14	— 3.25
1 oz. s.v. 7	oz. .25	.30
Acetone, Pure C. P., Med.	lb. .50	.55
Technical	lb. .48	.52
Acetonesulphite-Bayer— Preservative for Developing and Fixing Baths		
In 2 ounce boxes	—	—
In 4 ounce boxes	—	—
In 16 ounce boxes	ea. —	— 3.50
Acetphenetidin, U.S.P.	oz. .95	— 1.05
Acetozone, P. D. & Co.	oz. 5.25	— 6.00
Acetyl-Salicylic-Acid	lb. 4.00	— 4.10
oz. —	— .30	
Acid, Acetic, No. 8 (sp. gr. 1.040)	lb. .13	— .16
U. S. P., 36 p.c.	lb. .16	— .17
U. S. P., Glacial, 99 p.c.	lb. .48	— .50
Acetylsalicylic (Aspirin)	oz. .50	.55
Arsenic, powd.	lb. 1.05	— 1.15
Arsenous, U.S.P., powdered	lb. .35	— .45
Benzoic, true	oz. 1.10	— 1.20
From Toluol	lb. 2.75	— 3.00
Boracic, cryst.	lb. 1.35	— .18
Powdered	lb. .18	— .22
Impalp	lb. .25	— .30
Bromic, 1-oz. g.s. v. 7	oz. —	— .30
Butyric, 100 p.c.	lb. 3.00	— 3.25
Cacodylic	oz. —	— 2.00
Camphoric	lb. 6.00	— 6.25
Carbolic, cryst., bulk	lb. .49	— .50
10 and 25-lb. cans	lb. .56	— .57
1-lb. bottles	lb. .57	— .60
Crude, 10-95 p.c.	gal. .70	— .90
Carminic, 15 gr. v.	ea. —	— .60
Chloracetic, 1-oz. v.	oz. .35	— .40
Chromic, 1-oz. v.	oz. .20	— .25
1-lb.	lb. 1.80	— 2.00
C. P.	oz. —	— .25
Chrysophanic, true, v.	oz. .90	— 1.00
Cinnamic, pure	lb. 10.80	— 12.00
Synthetic v.	oz. —	—
Natural, 1 oz. v.	oz. —	—
Citric, cryst. (kegs)	lb. .75	— .77
Less than keg	lb. .80	— .83
Granulated	lb. .85	— .95
Cresylic	lb. 1.45	— 1.65
Dichloroacetic, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7	oz. —	—
Formic, Cone, 1-lb. bottle	lb. —	— 1.25
oz. —	— .18	
Gallic	oz. .19	— .21
1/4, 1/2, 1-lb. cartons	lb. 2.00	— 2.15
Glycerophosphoric	oz. .25	— .30
Hippuric	oz. —	—
Hydroiodic, sp. gr. 1.50	oz. .35	— .40
Hydrobrom, conc. v.	oz. .08	— .10
Dil. U.S.P., oz. v. incl. oz.	lb. .05	— .06
Hydrocyanic, 1 oz. vial, U. S. P.	lb. .07	— .10
Hydrofluoric, 55 p.c., in gut. pch. hot.	lb. —	— 2.30
52 p.c. ceres. bot.	lb. —	— .80
Hypophosphorous, sol. 30 per cent	oz. .17	— .20
U. S. P., 10 p.c.	oz. .07	— .09
Iodic	oz. —	— 1.25
Lactic, U. S. P., 1-oz. v.	lb. .40	— .45
Dilute	oz. .50	— 5.50
Molybdic C. P.	lb. 6.00	— 11.00
Malic, 1 oz. c.v. 4	oz. —	— 2.00
Monochloroacetic, crys.	oz. .20	— .25
Muriatic, com., 20 deg. (Carboy) 120 lbs. (3 1/2)	lb. .06	— .08
C. P. Hydrochloric	lb. .09	— .10
Nitric, 36 deg. carb.	lb. .12	— .14
36 deg., less	lb. .08	— .09
36 deg., carboy	lb. .08	— .09

Acid, Nitric, 38 deg. less	lb. .13	— .15
C. P. carboy	lb. .21	
C. P. less	lb. .23	— .25
Nitro-Muriatic	lb. .25	— .30
Oleic	lb. .40	— .45
Oxalic	lb. .50	— .60
Powdered	lb. .65	— .70
Palmitic (Technical)	lb. .65	— .70
Phosphomolybdic	oz. .80	— .85
Phosphoric, diluted	lb. .18	— .20
U. S. P., 1880, p.c.	lb. .40	— .50
Syrup, 82 p.c.	lb. .48	— .55
Glacial sticks	lb. 1.85	— 2.00
Phthalic	oz. —	— .60
Picric	lb. 2.50	— 3.00
Pyrogallic, 1/4, 1/2 and 1-lb. cans	lb. 4.30	— 4.50
1 oz. v.	lb. .17	— .20
Pyroligneous, purified	lb. .20	— .25
Crude	gal. .30	— .40
Salicylic, 1-lb. cartons	lb. 1.10	— 1.25
Bulk	lb. 1.05	— 1.20
From Gaultheria, oz.	v. .40	— .45
Succinic cryst.	oz. .55	— .65
Sulphuricacidic (about 30 p.c.)	oz. —	— .25
Sulphosalicylic	oz. .65	— .75
Sulphuric, Aromatic	lb. .45	— .50
Com' 66 deg. (c. 160 lb.)	lb. .03	
Less	lb. .07	— .08
C. P.	lb. .15	— .17
Sulphurous, U.S.P., so'n. lb.	lb. .14	— .18
Tannic Comm'l lb. cart.	lb. 1.65	— 1.75
Medicinal	lb. 1.80	— 1.85
Powdered	lb. 1.75	— 1.90
Root German	lb. .75	— .80
Powdered	lb. .85	— .90
Aconite, 1-lb. b.	lb. .30	— .35
Leaves, German	lb. .28	— .34
Powdered	lb. .28	— .34
Root English	lb. .90	
Powdered	lb. .90	
Root German	lb. .85	
Powdered	lb. .85	
Aconitine, Amorp. 1/4 oz. v. ea.	2.40	— 2.60
Nitrate, Amorp. 15 gr. v. ea.	—	— .85
Cryst. 15 gr. v. ea.	—	— .85
Adalin	oz. —	— 1.20
Adeps, Lanae, Anhydrous	lb. .60	— .70
Hydrous	lb. .50	— .60
(See also Lanoline)	—	
Adonidin, 15 gr. tube	gr. —	— .20
Adrenalin, 1 gr. v.	oz. —	— .85
Chloride, Solution	oz. —	— .85
Adurol (developer) 16 oz. bottles	inc.	— 10.00
1 oz.	ea. —	— .75
Agar, Agar	lb. .75	— .85
Agaric, white	lb. —	— 2.50
Agaricin	oz. 5.00	— 5.50
Agfa Intensifier, 8-oz. bottle	inc. each	lb. Nominal
4-oz.	oz. Nominal	
2-oz.	oz. .40	
Agfa Reducer, 4-oz. bot. inc. lb.	oz. —	— 3.00
Aurigin	oz. —	— 1.70
10-10 gramme tubes in box. ea.	oz. —	— .75
Airol	oz. —	— 1.15
Albumin, from eggs, Impalp.	lb. 1.50	— 1.55
Powd. sol.	lb. 8.00	— 8.50
Alcohol, Absolute	gal. 3.95	— 4.05
Cologne, Sp. 95 p.c. U.S.P.	gal. 4.35	— 4.60
bbis	gal. 4.25	— 4.50
Less	gal. .95	— 1.20
Com. 95 p.c. U.S.P., bbis.	gal. 1.20	— 1.25
Denatured, bbis, less	gal. .70	— .80
Methylic (Wood) bbis.	gal. .55	— .90
Aldehyde, Commercial	lb. 2.45	— 2.95
Altein (Resinoid)	oz. .25	— .30
Alkanet root	lb. 2.50	— 3.00
Powdered	lb. .45	— .50
Almond meal	lb. .40	— .50
Almonds, Bitter, shelled	lb. .45	— .55
Sweet Jordan	lb. .45	— .55
Aloes, Barbadoes, true	lb. 1.15	— 1.25
Powdered	lb. 1.30	— 1.40
Cape	lb. .14	— .20
Powdered	lb. .20	— .27
Curacao, gourds	lb. .23	— .28
Bulk	lb. .18	— .22
Socotrine, True	lb. .45	— .50
Powdered	lb. .55	— .60
Purified	lb. .75	— 1.00
Aloin, 1 oz. v.	oz. .12	— .14
Apiole, liquid, green	oz. —	— .25
Anapodine Hydrochlor. 15 gr. v. ea.	oz. —	— 4.50
Apomorphine, Muriate, Amorphous, 1/4 oz. v.	oz. —	— 4.50
Crystals, 1/4 oz. v.	oz. —	— 4.50
Areca Nuts	lb. .45	— .50
Powdered	lb. .40	— .45
Argyrol	oz. —	— 1.50
Aristolochia (Bayer)	oz. —	— 2.20
Artemesia, Bayer	oz. —	— 1.80
Arnica Flowers	lb. 3.25	— 3.50
Powdered	lb. 3.50	— 3.65
Ground	lb. 3.50	— 3.60

New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Arnica Root	lb. .65	.70	Bismuth, Phenolsulphonate	lb. —	9.30	Cantharides, Rus., sifted	lb. 5.75	6.00
Arrowroot, American	lb. .08	.15	Phosphate	lb. —	5.20	Powdered	lb. 6.25	6.50
Bermuda, Rue	lb. .55	.60	Salicylate, 40 p.c.	lb. —	4.75	Chinese	lb. 1.25	1.50
Jamaica	lb. —	—	Sub-benzoate	lb. 7.50	8.00	Powdered	lb. 1.35	1.60
St. Vincent	lb. .23	.25	Subcarbonate	lb. 3.40	3.65	Capsicin	oz. .65	.75
Taylor's 1/4-lb. in tin foil boxes, 12 lb.	lb. .45	.48	Subgallate	lb. 3.50	3.70	Cantharidin, 5 gr. v.	ea. —	1.75
Asenic, Bromide, cryst.	oz. .36	.40	Subiodide	lb. 5.15	5.50	Capsicum	lb. .75	.80
Chloride	oz. —	.40	Sublactate	lb. —	—	Powdered	lb. .30	.35
Iodide	oz. .38	.40	Subnitrate	lb. 2.95	3.05	Caoutchouc	lb. —	1.50
White, powdered com'l	lb. .30	.35	Subsulicylate, Basic U.S.P. lb.	—	5.20	Caramel (Burnt Sugar)	lb. .18	.25
Powdered, pure	lb. .32	.40	Tannate	oz. .30	.32	Caraway	lb. .70	.75
Yellow (Orpiment)	lb. .35	.38	Valerate	oz. .60	.70	Powdered	lb. .75	.85
Powdered, Medic.	lb. .38	.40	Blackhawk Bark	lb. .30	.35	Carbon Disulphide	lb. .30	.35
Asafetida, good fair	lb. 1.80	1.90	Bloodroot	lb. .22	.25	Tetrachloride	lb. .35	.50
Powdered	lb. 2.10	2.20	Blue Mass (Blue Pill)	lb. 1.10	1.15	Cardamom, Seed, bleached	lb. 2.00	2.50
Asbestos	lb. .25	.40	Powdered	lb. 1.15	1.20	Decoricated	lb. .95	1.00
Aspidospermine, Amorph. 15 gr. Cryst.	lb. 1.00	1.20	Borax, Refined	lb. .10	.12	Powdered	lb. 1.00	1.10
Aspirin	oz. —	.85	Bromalin	oz. —	1.25	Carmine, No. 40	oz. .40	.45
2 oz. lots	oz. —	.80	Bromine	oz. .18	.20	Carosol Compound	gal. .55	.75
Capsules, 5 grain, boxes or 12	doz. —	1.68	Bromoform	lb. 3.50	3.75	Cascara Amarga	lb. .55	.60
Capsules, 5 grain, boxes of 24	doz. —	3.12	Broom Tops	lb. .18	.30	Sagrada Bark	lb. .20	.25
Tablets, 5 grain, boxes of 12	doz. —	1.44	Brucine	oz. —	1.75	Cascarailla Bark	lb. .38	.40
Tablets, 5 grain, bottles of 24	doz. —	2.64	Bryony Root	lb. 1.10	1.20	Cascarin	oz. .45	.75
Tablets, per 100	oz. —	.48	Buchu Leaves, long	lb. 1.45	1.55	Cassia, China	lb. .15	.25
Atophan (S. & G.)	oz. —	3.50	Powdered	lb. .12	.14	Powdered	lb. .20	.35
Atramin	oz. —	.15	Bromalin	oz. —	1.25	Fistula	lb. .23	.25
Atropine, 5 grains Sulphate, 5 grains	oz. —	1.15	Bromine	oz. .18	.20	Saigon, thin, select	lb. .45	.55
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb. .40	.45	Bromoform	lb. .40	.45	Powdered	lb. .55	.65
Balmory Leaves, Pressed	lb. —	.28	Buds, Balm of Gilead	lb. .35	.40	Catechu, Medicinal	lb. .30	.35
Balsam Fir, Canada	lb. 1.20	1.28	Cassia	lb. .24	.30	Catnip, lbs. pressed, oz.	lb. .27	.30
Oregon	lb. .20	.25	Burdock Root, Crushed	lb. .35	.45	Calophyllin	oz. .35	.50
Peru	lb. 5.45	5.65	Seed	lb. —	.34	Celery Seed	lb. .40	.45
Tolu	lb. .55	.65	Cacao Butter, bulk	lb. .38	.42	Ceresin, white	lb. .27	.32
Baptisin (Resinoid)	oz. .45	.70	Baker's A and white	lb. .48	.55	Yellow	lb. .25	.30
Barium Carb., preo, pure	lb. .35	.40	Dutch	lb. .55	.60	Cerium nitrate	oz. —	.25
C. P., 1-lb. bots	lb. —	1.00	Huyler's 12-lb. box	lb. .48	.55	Oxalate	lb. 1.00	1.10
Caustic Hyd'c, C.P. crys.	lb. —	.50	Cadmium Bromide	lb. 2.60	2.75	Oxide	oz. —	.75
Chloride 1-lb. bots	lb. .25	.42	1-oz. c.v. 4	oz. —	.25	Chalk, Precipitated, English	7-lb. bags	.12
Cyanide, techn.	lb. —	2.00	Carbonate	lb. —	2.80	Prepared, Eng., Thomas	lb. —	.15
Dioxide, Anhydrous	lb. .55	.65	Iodide	lb. 4.75	5.16	7-lb. box, white	box .80	.85
Hydroxide, pure, crys.	lb. .25	.50	Metal, sticks	lb. —	2.15	Pink	box .60	.70
Iodide	oz. —	.40	Nitrate	lb. 1.75	1.85	White, bbls.	lb. .0034	.04
Nitrate, powdered	lb. .22	.27	Sulphate	lb. 1.85	2.00	Chamomile Flowers, Spanish	lb. .65	.70
Pure, 1-lb. bots	lb. .45	.55	Caffeine, pure	lb. —	14.70	Roman or Belgian	lb. 1.50	1.60
Sulphate, Pow. (Barytes)	lb. .07	.10	Acetate	oz. —	1.45	Charcoal, Animal, U. S. P.	lb. —	.45
Pure precip.	lb. .25	.30	Benzoate	oz. .90	1.10	Willow, powdered	lb. .12	.18
Sulphate, for X-ray diag.	lb. .50	.55	Bromide	oz. .90	1.10	Wood, powdered	lb. .08	.12
oz. —	—	.10	Hyd'c	lb. .40	.45	Cherry Laurel Leaves	lb. .40	.47
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb. —	.24	Hyd'c	lb. .25	.30	Chicke	lb. .80	.85
Bayberry Bark, select	lb. .12	.17	Hydrobrom.	lb. .60	.75	Chinoidine	oz. .12	.13
Bay, Laurel Leaves	lb. .20	.25	Hydrochlor.	lb. 1.05	1.60	Chinolin, pure	oz. —	.45
Bay Rum, F. R., bbls.	gal. 2.60	2.70	Hydrochlor.	lb. .90	1.00	Chiretta	lb. .40	.50
Less	gal. 2.75	3.00	Sulphate, eighths	oz. 1.25	1.60	Chloralamid, vials, 25 grs.	ea. —	1.50
Beans, Calabar	lb. .38	.42	Valerate	lb. 1.25	1.50	Chloral Hydrate, cryst.	lb. 1.65	1.80
Turka, Angostura	lb. —	1.20	Calamine, Pink	lb. .35	.40	Chlorine Water (6.4 p.c. chlorine)	lb. —	.30
Para	lb. .70	.75	Calamus Root, peeled	lb. .30	.35	Chloroform	lb. .72	.80
Surinam	lb. .85	.95	Powdered	lb. .55	.60	Chlorophyll, for Aqueous Sol.	oz. .60	.70
St. Ignatius	lb. .30	.35	White, peeled and split	lb. 2.25	2.50	For Alcoholic Sol.	oz. .60	.70
Vanilla, Mexican, long	lb. 7.50	8.00	Calcium Acetate, dried	lb. .70	.75	Chromium Chloride, subl.	oz. —	.90
Short	lb. 6.00	7.50	Benzoate	oz. —	.40	Sulphate, scales	lb. .95	1.35
Cuts	lb. 4.50	5.00	Bromide	lb. 1.20	1.30	Powdered	lb. 1.00	1.40
Bourbon	lb. 3.75	4.50	Fused	lb. .65	.90	Chrysarobin	oz. .60	.62
So. American	lb. 4.00	4.50	Granulated	lb. .12	.18	Cimicifug	oz. —	1.00
Tahiti	lb. 1.75	2.00	Citrate	lb. —	—	Cinchona Bark, pale, sel'd	lb. .70	.75
Bebeering hydrochlor	oz. —	2.50	Formate	oz. .11	.12	Red	lb. .60	.65
Sulphate	oz. —	2.50	Glycerophosphate	oz. .18	.20	Yellow, Calisaya	lb. .45	.50
Belladonna lvs, 1-lb. bot.	lb. 1.90	2.10	Hypophosphite	lb. 1.25	1.35	Cinchonidine, Alkal. pure	oz. .95	1.20
Bulk	lb. 1.80	1.90	Iodide	lb. 4.10	4.60	Bisulphate	oz. .51	.65
Root, German	lb. 4.25	4.50	Lactate	oz. .19	.22	Hydrobromide	oz. .60	.70
Powdered	lb. 4.45	4.70	Lactophosphate Sol.	lb. 2.00	2.25	Hydrochloride	oz. .60	.70
Benzaldehyde	lb. —	5.85	Nitrate	lb. —	.85	Salicylate	oz. .51	.65
Benzanilide	oz. —	2.50	Oxalate	lb. —	1.50	Sulphate	oz. .57	.67
Benzine	gal. .30	.40	Peroxide	lb. 1.90	2.15	Cinchonine, Alk.	oz. .53	.65
Benzoin, Siam	lb. 2.00	2.15	Permanganate	oz. .35	.40	Bisulphate	oz. .22	.25
Sumatra	lb. .50	.55	Phosphate, Precip.	lb. .90	.95	Hydrochloride	oz. .38	.50
Powdered	lb. .60	.65	Salicylate	oz. .19	.22	Sulphate	oz. .37	.47
Benzonaphthol	oz. —	.85	Sulphate, Precip., pure	lb. .35	.40	Salicylate	oz. .38	.40
Berberine, C.P., 1/2-oz. v.	oz. —	—	Sulphite	lb. .14	.18	Cinnabar	lb. 2.00	3.00
Phosphate	oz. —	—	Monobromated	oz. .14	.16	Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb. .45	.55
Sulphate, 1-oz. v.	oz. 2.80	3.00	Sulphocarboilate	oz. .14	.16	Powdered	lb. .42	.47
Berberis Aquifolium	lb. .20	.25	Calendula Flowers	lb. 3.25	3.50	Citrol Solution, 1-lb. bottle	lb. —	—
Beta Eucaine, (S. & G.)	oz. —	3.50	Camphor, refined	lb. .75	.80	3-oz. bottle	oz. 3.00	.325
Betanaphthol, resub, U.S.P.	lb. 1.50	1.60	1/4-lb. squares	lb. .77	.81	Civet	oz. —	.30
oz. .14	.16	Powdered	lb. .85	.90	Cloves, Zanzibar	lb. .55	.60	
Betin (Resinoid)	oz. —	—	Japanese	lb. .76	.85	Powdered, pure	lb. .60	.65
Bismuth, Betanaph	oz. —	.43	Monobromated	lb. 3.00	3.25	Penang	lb. .60	.65
Bromide	oz. —	.43	Canary Seed, Sicily	lb. —	—	Cobalt, powd. (Fly Poison)	lb. .85	.90
Citrate and Ammonium	lb. 4.45	4.60	Smryna	lb. —	—	Carbonate	oz. —	.30
Formic-iodide	oz. —	.45	So. American	lb. .10	.20	Chloride	oz. —	.18
Glycerite, N. F.	lb. —	1.80	Cannabis Bark, powdered	lb. .30	.34	Nitrate	oz. —	.15
Hydroxide, pow'd.	lb. —	5.05	Cannabis Tarate	lb. —	—	Sulphate	lb. 1.00	1.05
Oleate, 50 p.c.	oz. —	.50	Cannabis Indica Herb	lb. 3.00	3.25	Cocaine, Alk., 1/2-oz. v.	oz. 12.45	12.65
Oxychloride	lb. —	4.35				Hydrochlor. cryst., ozs.	oz. 10.15	10.80

New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Cochineal, Hond., Powdered	lb. 1.05	— 1.10	Dover's Powder	lb. 6.00	— 6.50	Ginger Root, African	lb. .20	— .25
Cocaine	oz. 14.50	— 14.75	Dragon's Blood powdered	lb. .60	— .60	Powdered	lb. .25	— .30
Hydrochloride	oz. 13.25	— 13.50	Extra	lb. 1.40	— 1.45	Jamaica, bleached	lb. .28	— .33
Nitrate	oz. 13.25	— 13.50	Powdered	lb. 2.15	— 2.25	Ground	lb. .33	— .36
Salicylate	oz. 11.40	— 11.65	Reds	lb. 2.65	— 2.75	Powdered	lb. .35	— .38
Phosphate	oz. 11.40	— 11.65	Duboisine Sulph. 5 gr. tubes gr.	oz. .19	— .21	Ginseng	lb. 7.50	— 8.50
Sulphate	oz. 12.00	— 12.25	Dwarf Elder	lb. .35	— .40	Glauber's Salt (see Sodium Sulphate)	lb. .12	— .15
Cohosh Root, black	lb. .15	— .20	Echinacea Root	lb. .38	— .42	Glucose	lb. .12	— .15
Blue	lb. .14	— .19	Ground	lb. .40	— .44	Glycerin, C. P., bulk, drums		
Colchicine, Amorph., 5 gr. v. gr.	—	.17	Edinol (developer), 16-oz. bts	—	—	and bbls. added	lb. .70	— .71
Colchicum Root	lb. 2.50	— 2.75	incl.	—	—	in cans	lb. .72	— .73
Powdered	lb. 2.60	— 2.85	Eikonen (developer), 16-oz. lb.	—	Nominal	Less	lb. .79	— .82
Seed	lb. 3.75	— 4.00	1-oz.	—	.45	Glycin (developer), 16-oz. bot.	—	—
Powdered	lb. 4.00	— 4.10	Elaterin	lb. .15	grs.	incl.	lb. Nominal	
Collodion, U. S. P., 1500	lb. .60	— .65	Elaterium	lb. 2.00	— 2.20	1 oz.	oz. — .30	
Cantharidin, U. S. P.	lb. 6.00	— 6.50	Elderberries	lb. .25	— .30	Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniacal	oz. oz. 1.00	
Flexible, U. S. P.	lb. .65	— .70	Flowers, pressed	lb. .30	— .35	Goa Powder	lb. 6.50	— 7.50
Styptic, U. S. P.	lb. 1.10	— 1.20	Juice, Sambuci	lb. .30	— .35	Gold Chloride Acid, Yellow, 15	gr. g.v. doz.	— 5.50
Colocynth, select	lb. .38	— .46	Elm Bark, select	lb. .28	— .33	Brown $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. v.	oz. —	— 12.25
Pulp	lb. .60	— .65	Ground, pure	lb. .30	— .35	Gold and Sodium Chloride	doz. 2.80	— 3.40
Colombo Root	lb. .25	— .35	Powdered, pure	lb. .33	— .36	Gold Thrd. (Coptis trifol.)	lb. 1.20	— 1.40
Coltsfoot Leaves	lb. .25	— .35	Emetin (Resinoid)	oz. —	— 13.00	Golden Seal Root	lb. 6.25	— 7.00
Comfrey Root, crushed	lb. .35	— .40	Emetine, Alkaloid, 15 gr. v. ea.	—	— 2.75	Powdered	lb. 4.50	— 4.85
Condurango Bark, true	lb. .30	— .34	Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v. ea.	—	— 1.15	Grains of Paradise	lb. 4.60	— 4.80
Conium Leaves	lb. .36	— .42	Eosine	oz. —	— .80	Grindelia Robusta Herb	lb. .20	— .25
Seed	lb. .25	— .30	Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)	oz. —	—	Powdered	lb. .27	— .32
Copaiba S. A.	lb. 1.20	— 1.30	Ergot, Russia	lb. .95	— 1.00	Squarrosa	lb. .30	— .40
Para	lb. 1.25	— 1.35	Ergotin, Bonjean	lb. 1.00	— 1.10	Guaiac, Resin	lb. .45	— .50
Copper, Acetate, distilled	lb. 1.30	— 1.45	Ergotole	lb. —	— 1.00	Wood rasped	lb. .03	— .06
Ammoniated	lb. .60	— .70	Erythroxylin (Resinoid)	oz. —	— 6.30	Guaiacol, liquid	oz. 1.63	— 1.75
Arsenate	oz. —	— .15	Esterine (Alk.), 5 gr. v. gr.	oz. —	— .30	Carbonate	oz. 4.85	— 5.00
Arsenite	oz. —	— .12	Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v. gr.	oz. —	— .30	Phosphite	oz. —	— 1.75
Carbonate	lb. .45	— .60	Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v. gr.	oz. —	— .35	Salicyl (Guaiac. Salol.)	oz. —	— 1.60
Chloride, pure, cryst.	lb. 1.30	— 1.30	Sulphate, 5 gr. tubes ea.	—	— .80	Valerianate (Geosote)	oz. —	— 1.34
Ferrocyanide, 1-oz. c.v. 4 oz.	lb. —	— .15	Eserine-Pilocarpine, 3 gr. v. ea.	—	— .80	Guaiacuin	oz. —	— 1.00
Hydroxide	lb. —	— 2.00	Ether, Acetic	lb. —	— .60	Guarana (Paullinia)	lb. 1.45	— 1.50
Iodide	lb. —	— .36	Chloric	lb. .60	— .60	Powdered	lb. 1.65	— 1.75
Nitrate	lb. —	— .55	Nitronic Conct.	lb. 1.35	— 1.50	Gun Cotton (Pyroxylin)	oz. .20	— .25
Oleate, 20 p.c.	oz. —	— .23	U. S. P. 1880	lb. .44	— .49	Guutta Percha, crude chips	lb. 2.00	— 2.15
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb. 1.00	— 1.10	Valerianic	oz. —	— .49	Sheet	lb. 1.50	— 1.75
Powdered	lb. 1.10	— 1.15	Washed	lb. .52	— .62	Helcosol	—	— 1.75
Sulphate (Blue Vit.)	lb. .16	— .18	Ethyl Acetate, U. S. P.	lb. .55	— .70	Heliotropin	oz. —	— .32
Bbls.	lb. .11	— .12	Benzozate	lb. —	— 8.00	Hellebore Root white powd.	lb. .30	— .38
Powdered	lb. .11	— .17	Bromide, 1 oz. seal, tube	oz. —	— .25	Helmitol	lb. —	—
Copperas	lb. .02 1-5 .04	—	Chloride, 10 gm. seal, tube ea.	—	— .40	Hemlock Bark crushed	lb. .15	— .18
Coriander	lb. .23	— .28	Iodide, 1 oz. seal, tube oz.	—	— .55	Powdered	lb. .18	— .20
Powdered	lb. .28	— .32	Eucaine Hydrochlor.	oz. —	— .35	Gum	lb. 1.00	— 1.10
Corrosive Sublimate (see Mercury Bichloride)	—	—	Eucalyptol, U. S. P.	lb. .17	— .19	Hemogallol	oz. —	— .80
Coto Bark	lb. .35	— .45	Eucalyptus Leaves	lb. .15	— .20	Hemoglobin	oz. —	— .15
Cotoin, true, $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. v.	oz. —	— 27.00	Endoxine	oz. —	— 2.10	Hemol	lb. .13	— .15
Cotton Root Bark	lb. .20	— .25	Eugenol, U. S. P. oz. 35	lb. —	— 4.50	Henbane Leaves, Eng.	lb. —	—
Powdered	lb. .25	— .30	Euresol	oz. —	— 2.10	German	lb. 5.50	— 5.75
Couch Grass (Doggrass)	—	—	Pro Capillis	oz. —	— 2.10	Powdered	lb. 5.60	— 5.85
Cramp Bark	lb. .12	— .20	Euphorbium	lb. —	— 4.50	Seed	lb. —	— .40
Coumarin	oz. 1.55	— 1.65	Euphorine	oz. —	— 1.25	Henna Leaves	lb. .30	— .35
Cranebill	lb. .24	— .29	Equinine	oz. —	— 1.80	Horn, 15 gr. v.	ca. —	— .85
Powdered	lb. .30	— .35	Europhen	oz. —	— 1.80	Hyd'chl. 15 gr. v.	lb. —	— .85
Cream of Tartar, powdered	lb. .58	— .62	*Exalgine	oz. —	—	Hexamethylenamine	lb. 1.00	— 1.10
Creosote, Beechwood	oz. .18	— .20	Extract Male Fern	oz. —	— 1.60	Hierc. Picra	lb. —	— .45
Carbonate	oz. —	— 1.95	Fennel Seed	lb. .75	— .80	Holocain, 1 gm. vials	ca. —	— .35
Phosphate	oz. —	— 1.50	German	lb. .35	— .40	Homatropin Alk.	gr. .54	— .65
Valerate	oz. —	— 1.50	French	lb. .35	— .40	Hydrobromide	gr. .54	— .65
Cresol U. S. P.	lb. .35	— .40	Ferratin	oz. —	— 1.30	Hydrochloride	gr. .54	— .65
Croton-Chloral (Butychl.)	oz. .55	— .65	Tablets, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. bts. of 50	oz. —	— 1.25	Salicylate and Sulphate	gr. .54	— .65
Cubeb Berries, sifted	lb. 1.25	— 1.35	Ferrypyrrin (Hoechst)	oz. —	—	Honey, strained	lb. .21	— .25
Powdered	lb. 1.40	— 1.50	Ferrous Oxalate (Photog.), 1 lb.	lb. .10	— .13	Hops, select (1915)	lb. .33	— .37
Cudbear	lb. .45	— .55	c. b. 9	lb. .11	— .14	Pressed, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. pkgs. lb.	lb. .35	— .43
Culin's Root	lb. .27	— .30	Flaxseed, cleaned	bbls. —	— 15.00	Horehound Leaves	lb. .30	— .35
Cumin Seed	lb. .30	— .35	Less	lb. .10	— .13	Hydractin	oz. —	— 2.00
Cyanine, 15 gr. vial	—	—	Ground	lb. .11	— .14	Hydrastis Root	lb. .22	— .25
Cypridin (Resinoid)	oz. —	— 1.23	Foenegreek Seed	lb. .16	— .18	Hydrastine (Resinoid)	oz. —	— 2.50
Damiana Leaves	lb. .20	— .25	Ground	lb. .23	— .25	Muriate (Resinoid)	oz. —	— 4.25
Dandelion Herb	lb. .30	— .35	Formaldehyde	lb. .20	— .35	Sulphate (Resinoid)	oz. —	— 5.00
Root	lb. .50	— .55	Formosulphite, 1 lb. c. b. inc. lb.	lb. —	— .50	Hydrastine, Alk., C. P.	lb. 24.00	— 26.00
Cut	lb. .55	— .60	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. c. b. inc.	lb. —	— .50	Hydrochloride	lb. 24.00	— 26.00
Daturine Sulph. 5-10-15 gr. v. gr.	lb. .25	— .32	Galbanum, strained	lb. .20	— .25	Sulphate	lb. 24.00	— 26.00
Dermatol	oz. .19	— .26	Gambier	lb. .20	— .25	Hydrastinum Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ca. —	— .55
Dextrose, yellow	lb. .13	— .15	Powdered	lb. .26	— .275	Hydrazine Sulphate	oz. —	— .80
White	lb. .22	— .25	Select, Pipe, bright	lb. .27.5	— .285	Hydroquinone, 1-lb. cans or car-	oz. 2.55	— 2.62
Dextro-quinine	oz. —	— .37	String	lb. .30.5	— .315	tons incl.	lb. —	—
Diacetylmorphine, Alk. $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. v. oz.	—	— 21.10	Gaultheria (see Wintergreen)	lb. .25	— .30	Hydro Peroxide, Sol. Medicinal	lb. .18	— .25
Hydrochloride, $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. v. oz.	—	— 20.60	Gelatin, French Coignets	lb. .18	— .20	Sol. Technical	lb. .15	— .22
Dianol (developer), 1-lb. bts. incl.	lb. —	—	German White Gold Label	lb. .18	— .20	Hyoscine Hydrob., 1 gr. v. gr.	lb. .67	— .78
Diethyl Barbituric Acid (Veronal)	oz. —	— .80	German White Silver Label	lb. .165	— .175	Hyoscynam. (Resinoid)	oz. —	— 3.08
Digalen, $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. v.	oz. —	— .80	Gelsemin (Resinoid)	oz. —	— 5.25	Hyoscynamine, Amorph., 15 gr. vials	ca. —	— 3.75
Digipuratum, $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. v.	ca. —	— .70	Gelsemin, C. P. crystals,	lb. —	— 5.00	Crystals, white	gr. .30	— .35
Digitalin, eightths	oz. 20.00	— 21.00	Ger. 15 gr. v.	ca. —	— 5.00	Hydrobromide	gr. .11	— .12
15 gr. vials	oz. .75	— .85	Sulphate, 15 gr. v.	ca. —	—	Hypnone	oz. —	— 2.15
Digitalis Leaves Eng.	lb. —	— 1.25	Powdered	lb. .25	— .30	Hulgorm (Colloidal Mercury).	oz. —	— .85
Bulk	lb. .75	— .80	Gentian, Root	lb. .20	— .25	Iceland Moss	lb. .32	— .35
Powdered	lb. .80	— .85	Powdered	lb. .25	— .30	Ichthalin	lb. —	— 1.20
Pressed, ozs.	lb. .90	— 1.00	*Nominal	lb. —	—	do Tablets 5 gr. 100 in bot.	lb. —	— 1.40
Digitoxin, 1 gr. v.	—	— 2.00						
Diogen, 16 oz.	—	— 37						
1 oz.	—	—						
Dionin	oz. 20.00	— 20.30						
Dinoretin	oz. —	— 1.75						
Dog Grass, cut	lb. 1.60	— 1.75						

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DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

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New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Ichthyol	lb.	—	—	—
Ichthynat	lb.	3.75	—	4.00
Imogen, 1 lb.	lb.	—	—	—
1 oz.	oz.	—	—	.30
Indigo Bengal, true	oz.	3.75	—	5.00
Carmine, Dry	oz.	.50	—	.56
Insect Powder	lb.	.55	—	.65
Pure Uncol'd Dal'm	lb.	.80	—	.85
Inulin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	—	1.25
Iodine Resublimed	lb.	3.60	—	4.10
Monobromide	oz.	—	—	.50
Monochloride	oz.	—	—	.75
Trichloride	oz.	—	—	.95
Iodopin, 10 p.c.	oz.	—	—	—
25 p.c.	oz.	—	—	—
Iodoform, cryst. & powd.	lb.	4.35	—	4.90
Deodorized	oz.	.70	—	.90
Idol	oz.	—	—	—
Iodothyroid, 1/4-oz. vials	oz.	—	—	3.90
Ipecac Root, Carthagena	lb.	2.00	—	2.15
Powdered	lb.	3.50	—	3.60
Rio	lb.	3.45	—	3.50
Irish Moss, bleached	lb.	.22	—	.25
Irisin (Eclectic Powder)	oz.	.36	—	.45
Iron, Acetate, dry	oz.	.14	—	.16
benzoate	oz.	.48	—	.50
Bromide	oz.	.18	—	.22
Chloride, cryst. U. S. P.	lb.	.20	—	.25
Citrate, U. S. P.	lb.	.95	—	1.02
and Ammonia, Sol.	lb.	.90	—	.98
(12 p.c. O ₂) Scales	lb.	3.50	—	3.75
Quin. & Strychnine	lb.	4.25	—	4.50
Glycerinophosphate, sol.	oz.	—	—	4.60
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.55	—	2.75
Iodide	oz.	.28	—	.32
Syrup	lb.	.40	—	.45
Nitrate Sol., U. S. P.	lb.	.27	—	.30
Oxalate (Ferrous)	oz.	.15	—	.17
Oxide (Subcarb.)	lb.	.11	—	.18
Red, Saccharated	lb.	.50	—	.55
Peptonized	lb.	—	—	3.00
Phosphate, gran., lb. bats	lb.	.85	—	.90
U. S. P. Scales	lb.	.85	—	.93
Precipitated, 1-lb. bats	lb.	.35	—	.40
Protocarb. (Vallot's M)	lb.	.30	—	.40
Pyrophosph. Sol. (Sulphur)	lb.	.90	—	.98
Quevenne's (by hydr.)	lb.	.58	—	.90
Salicylate	oz.	.20	—	.30
Sesquichloride	lb.	.30	—	.35
Solution	lb.	.09	—	.15
Subsulphate	lb.	.27	—	.33
Solution (Monac'l's)	lb.	.12	—	.15
Slph. (Copperas) 100 lbs.	lb.	2.20	—	2.50
Cryst., pure	lb.	.08	—	.10
Dried	lb.	.15	—	.18
Tartrate & Ammonium	lb.	.80	—	.90
and Potass. Scales	lb.	1.10	—	1.20
Tersulph., Sol., U. S. P.	lb.	—	—	.23
Valerate	lb.	.80	—	.90
Isarol, glass bats	lb.	—	—	.370
Isinglass, Russian	lb.	5.00	—	5.25
American	lb.	.90	—	1.05
Jaborandi Leaves	lb.	.60	—	.70
Jalap Root, selected	lb.	.40	—	.48
Powdered	lb.	.50	—	.55
Jamaica Dogwood	lb.	—	—	.25
Jequirity Seed (Abrus Precatorius)	oz.	.10	—	.12
Job's Tears	lb.	.30	—	.35
Juglandin (Resinoid)	oz.	.36	—	.45
Juniper Berries	lb.	.12	—	.15
Kamala	lb.	1.90	—	2.00
Powdered	lb.	2.10	—	2.20
Kaozin	lb.	—	—	.225
Kava Kava	lb.	.26	—	.30
Powdered	lb.	.72	—	.80
Kola Nuts, small and large	lb.	.35	—	.40
Powdered	lb.	.45	—	.50
Kousso powdered	lb.	.65	—	.75
Lactucarium	lb.	8.50	—	9.00
Lactophenin	oz.	—	—	1.00
Ladies' Slipper Root	lb.	.40	—	.47
Lanoline	lb.	—	—	—
Anhydrous	lb.	—	—	—
Lanum, "Merck"	lb.	—	—	.60
Anhydrous	lb.	—	—	.75
(See also Adeps Lanae)	lb.	—	—	—
Larkspur Seed	lb.	.35	—	.40
Powdered	lb.	.45	—	.50
Lavender Flowers	lb.	.40	—	.45
Extra	lb.	.45	—	.50
Hand picked	lb.	.55	—	.60
Lead Acetate (sugar)	lb.	.24	—	.35
Carbonate, Medicinal	lb.	.55	—	.60
Chloride	lb.	.75	—	.85
Lead Chromate, pure fused	lb.	—	—	1.10
Iodide, powdered	oz.	.22	—	.25
Nitrate	lb.	.28	—	.32
Oleate, 10 p.c.	oz.	.20	—	.23
Lecithin	oz.	—	—	2.00
Leeches, best Swedish	ea.	.18	—	.20
Lemon Peel Ribbons	lb.	.20	—	.25
ground	lb.	.20	—	.25
Lenigallol	oz.	—	—	.85
Levulose, cryst.	oz.	—	—	—
Licorice, Y & S 1/2	lb.	.44	—	.52
Corigiano	lb.	—	—	—
Mass, Spanish	lb.	.60	—	.65
Powdered	lb.	—	—	—
Root, Russian, cut	lb.	1.20	—	1.30
Powdered	lb.	1.25	—	1.35
Root, Spanish, bundles	lb.	.35	—	.40
Powdered	lb.	.40	—	.45
Lilacine	oz.	.75	—	.90
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk	lb.	.06	—	.11
Assort., 1/4, 1/2 and 1/4-lb.	lb.	.12	—	.16
Lime Sulphurated, U. S. P.	lb.	.45	—	.50
Litharge	lb.	.17	—	.20
Lithium, Acetate	oz.	—	—	.23
Benzoyl	oz.	.45	—	.50
Benzo-salicylate	lb.	—	—	2.85
Bitartrate	oz.	—	—	.30
Bromide	lb.	—	—	3.20
Carbonate	lb.	1.85	—	2.00
Chloride	oz.	—	—	.28
Citrate	lb.	2.60	—	.270
Glycerophosphate	oz.	—	—	—
Iodide	oz.	—	—	.48
Salicylate	lb.	.315	—	.355
Lobelia Herb	lb.	.15	—	.20
Powdered	lb.	.20	—	.25
Seed (cleaned)	lb.	.36	—	.38
Powdered	lb.	.42	—	.47
Lobelina (Resinoid)	oz.	.70	—	.110
Lodestone	lb.	.30	—	.35
Powdered	lb.	.35	—	.40
London-Purple	lb.	.20	—	.30
Lovage Root, sel., white	lb.	.90	—	1.00
Seed	lb.	.60	—	.70
Lupulin	lb.	2.80	—	3.00
Lycetol	oz.	—	—	.425
Lycopodium	lb.	.245	—	.260
Mace, whole	lb.	.80	—	.90
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.33	—	.45
Powdered	lb.	—	—	—
Magnesia, Calcined, See Oxide, heavy.	—	—	—	—
Magnesium, Benzoate	oz.	—	—	.45
Carbonate, U. S. P. 4 oz.	lb.	.41	—	.50
2-oz.	lb.	.42	—	.51
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.32	—	.33
Hypophosphite, pure	lb.	2.35	—	2.50
Iodide	oz.	—	—	.42
Lactate	oz.	—	—	.25
Metal, Powdered	oz.	.57	—	.65
Ribbon	oz.	.75	—	.95
Nitrate	lb.	—	—	.40
Oxide, yellow, pure	lb.	—	—	.50
Technical	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Powdered, U. S. P.	lb.	.40	—	.42
Technical, kegs	lb.	.19	—	.19
Bbls.	lb.	—	—	.17
Ponderous, U. S. P.	lb.	.95	—	1.00
Technical	lb.	.90	—	.95
Peroxide	lb.	2.45	—	2.60
Phosphate, pure	oz.	.06	—	.08
Salicylate	lb.	1.15	—	1.25
Sulphite (Sal. Epsom)	lb.	.08	—	.09
C. P. Crystals	lb.	.20	—	.25
Dried	lb.	.20	—	.30
Malva Flowers, large	lb.	—	—	—
Blue, small	lb.	3.50	—	4.00
Manaca Root	lb.	.45	—	.50
Powdered	lb.	.22	—	.25
Manganese, Bromide	oz.	—	—	.40
Carbonate, cryst. med.	oz.	—	—	.10
Chloride, cryst.	lb.	.70	—	.75
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.32	—	.36
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.65	—	2.75
Iodide	oz.	—	—	.42
Lactate	oz.	—	—	.25
Oxide black powder	lb.	.15	—	.20
Peptonized	lb.	3.00	—	4.50
Peroxide, pure	lb.	.60	—	.65
Sulph., pure crys.	lb.	.60	—	.65
Manna, flake large	lb.	1.40	—	1.50
Small	lb.	1.20	—	1.25
Sorts	lb.	.85	—	.90
Marjoram Leaves	lb.	.28	—	.65
Mastic	lb.	.80	—	.85
Matico leaves	lb.	.35	—	.45
Menthol, cryst.	lb.	3.75	—	4.00
Mercury	lb.	1.70	—	1.80
Ammon., pure precip.	lb.	2.35	—	2.60
Bichloride (cor. sub.)	lb.	1.90	—	2.20
Powdered	lb.	1.90	—	2.10
Bisulphate	lb.	1.80	—	2.00
Mercury, Cyanide	lb.	—	—	5.65
Chloride Mild (cal'd.)	lb.	2.00	—	2.30
Iodide, green, Proft.	lb.	4.75	—	5.00
Red, (Pre.) Biniodide	lb.	5.00	—	5.15
Nitrate	oz.	—	—	.25
Oxide, Red (red pre.)	lb.	2.26	—	2.50
Yellow	oz.	—	—	.26
Salicylate	oz.	—	—	.22
Sulphate (Turp. M')	lb.	3.40	—	3.55
Sulphocyanate	lb.	3.50	—	3.65
Mercury with Chalk (by suc-	—	—	—	—
cussion)	lb.	1.08	—	1.15
Mesotan (25 oz. 42)	oz.	—	—	.47
Metacarbol (devel.), 4-oz.	oz.	—	—	—
1-oz.	oz.	—	—	—
Methylene, Blue	oz.	—	—	1.10
Metol (developer), 16 oz.	oz.	—	—	—
Millet Seed	lb.	.07	—	.10
German	lb.	—	—	—
Monomethyl-Para-amido-Phenol	—	—	—	3.50
(chem. ident. with metol).oz.	—	—	—	—
Morphine, Acet. 1/2-oz. v.	oz.	—	—	14.30
Alkaloid, pure 1/2-oz. v.	oz.	—	—	18.00
Hydrobromide, 1/2-oz. v.	oz.	—	—	14.55
Hydrochloride, 1/2-oz. v.	oz.	—	—	14.30
Meconate	oz.	—	—	16.80
Sulphate, 1-oz. v.	oz.	—	—	14.05
1/2-oz. vial	oz.	—	—	13.50
Valerate, 1/2-oz. v.	oz.	—	—	—
Mullen, Flow., 1-lb. cans	lb.	2.75	—	3.25
Powdered	lb.	2.20	—	2.60
Musk Root	lb.	3.50	—	4.00
Seed	lb.	.45	—	.50
Mustard Seed, black	lb.	.25	—	.30
Ground	lb.	.26	—	.33
White	lb.	.35	—	.40
Ground	lb.	.35	—	.40
Myrrin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	—	.60
Myrrh (Gum-Resin)	lb.	.55	—	.60
Naphthalene, flake or balls	lb.	.14	—	.16
Naphthal, Alpha	lb.	—	—	3.50
Beta, resum.	lb.	1.50	—	.90
Beta, Benzoate	oz.	—	—	—
Narcotine, pure 1/2-oz. v.	oz.	—	—	—
Nerol (Identical with Amidol), 1-oz.	oz.	—	—	.30
Nickel and Ammon. Sul.	lb.	.19	—	.21
Acetate	oz.	—	—	.15
Bromide	oz.	—	—	.30
Chloride	oz.	—	—	1.00
Iodide	oz.	—	—	1.70
Sulphate	oz.	—	—	.27
Nirvanin	oz.	—	—	3.50
Nitro Glycerin 1 p.c. sol.	oz.	—	—	.20
Novaspirin	oz.	—	—	—
25-oz. lot	oz.	—	—	—
Tablets, 100s	oz.	—	—	—
'ovocain	oz.	—	—	—
Hydroch (Hoechst), 5 gram vials	oz.	—	—	—
Nutgalls	lb.	.55	—	.60
Powdered	lb.	.65	—	.70
Nutmegs	lb.	.45	—	.50
Extra large	lb.	.80	—	.55
Nux Vomica	lb.	.15	—	.18
Powdered	lb.	.25	—	.30
Oil, Almond, bitter	lb.	15.75	—	16.25
Without acid	lb.	16.00	—	16.50
Almonds, sweet	lb.	1.17	—	1.30
Amber, crude, dark	lb.	1.60	—	1.80
Rectified	lb.	2.00	—	2.50
Angelica	oz.	—	—	—
Aniseed, Star	lb.	1.35	—	1.45
Bay	lb.	3.50	—	4.25
Benne (Sesame), Imported	lb.	4.00	—	4.25
Bbls. or less	gal.	7.25	—	7.50
Bergamot	lb.	3.00	—	3.15
Birch, Black (Betula)	lb.	1.10	—	1.20
Birch Tar Crude	lb.	3.75	—	4.00
Refined	lb.	1.60	—	1.75
Cade	lb.	1.20	—	1.25
Cajuput, bottles	lb.	.30	—	.35
Camphor	lb.	—	—	.50
Capsicum	oz.	—	—	.50
Caraway	lb.	8.75	—	9.00
Cassia	lb.	2.25	—	2.50
Castor, American	lb.	.31	—	.37
Cedar Leaves, pure	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
V. ood	lb.	.28	—	.35
Celery	oz.	2.00	—	2.10
Chaulmoogra	lb.	2.40	—	2.50
Cherry Laurel	oz.	—	—	.75
Cinnamon, Ceylon	oz.	1.50	—	1.75
Citronella	lb.	.70	—	.80
Cloves	lb.	3.00	—	3.25
Cocoanut	lb.	.25	—	.50
Cod Liver, Newfoundland	gal.	3.40	—	3.50
Norwegian	gal.	4.80	—	5.00
Bbls.	—	ea. 125.00	—	128.00
Martin's	bbds.	—	—	135.00

New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Oil, Copiba, pure	lb. 1.20	— 1.25	Ointment, Citrine	lb. .83	— .90	Potassium Bromide	lb. 1.45	— 1.65
Coriander	oz. 1.40	— 1.50	Iodine	lb. —	— 1.00	Carbonate tech (Pearl Ash)	lb. 1.00	— 1.10
Cottonseed, yel. & wh.	gal. 1.60	— 1.65	Mercurial, $\frac{1}{2}$ mercury	lb. 1.45	— 1.60	U. S. P.	lb. 1.60	— 1.75
Croton	lb. 1.20	— 1.30	1-3 Mercury	lb. 1.10	— 1.20	Refined (Sal Tarter)	lb. 2.00	— 2.10
Cubeb	lb. 8.00	— 8.35	Zinc Oxide	lb. —	— .59	Chlorate	lb. .57	— .70
Cumin	lb. 6.50	— 7.00	Opium (Natural)	lb. 30.00	— 32.00	Granulated	lb. .78	— .85
Dill	oz. .45	— .50	Granulated	lb. 32.00	— 35.00	Powdered	lb. .58	— .71
Erigeron, true	lb. 1.50	— 2.00	U. S. P. Powdered	lb. 32.00	— 35.00	Chloride, C. P.	lb. 1.35	— 1.45
Fennel Seed, pure	lb. 4.75	— 5.00	Orange Flowers	lb. 1.30	— 1.45	Citrate	lb. 1.95	— 2.05
Eucalyptus	lb. 1.00	— 1.10	Peel, Curacao	lb. .20	— .25	Cyanide	lb. 2.50	— 2.75
Fusel, Crude	gal. 6.25	— 6.50	Orphol	oz. —	—	Fluoride	lb. 3.75	— 4.00
Pure	lb. 1.05	— 1.15	Orris, Florentine	lb. .30	— .35	Glycerophosphate	oz. .27	— .30
Gaultheria Leaf	lb. 4.75	— 5.00	Select Finger	lb. 2.40	— 2.50	Hypophosphate	lb. 3.30	— 3.45
Geranium, Rose	lb. 16.50	— 18.50	Verona	lb. .20	— .25	Iodide	lb. 3.00	— 3.15
Turkish	lb. 14.50	— 15.00	Orthoform	oz. —	— 3.75	Iodate	oz. —	— .35
Ginger	oz. .55	— .60	Ortol (developer), 16-oz. bottles	lb. Nominal		Lactate 75-80 p.c.	lb. —	— 2.80
Gingergrass	lb. 2.00	— 2.25	incl.	lb. —		Lactophosphate	oz. .20	— .24
Haarlem, Dutch	doz. .85		1-oz.	oz. —		Metabisulphite, 1-lb. c.b. 9 lb.	lb. 1.50	— 1.80
Sylvester's	doz. 3.00	— 3.25	Ortol Bisulphate, tubes	set —		Nitrate	lb. .40	— .45
Hemlock	lb. 1.00	— 1.15	Ovaraden	oz. —		Powdered	lb. .36	— .41
Henbane	lb. —	— 1.50	Ovarin	oz. 5.00	— 5.35	C. P.	lb. .50	— .60
Juniper Berries	lb. 19.00	— 20.00	Oxgall, purified, U. S. P.	lb. —	— 2.00	Permanganate	lb. 5.00	— 5.50
Wood Comp'd	lb. 2.75	— 3.00	Palladium Dichloride, 15 gr. v.ea.	lb. —	— 2.50	Phenolsulphonate	oz. —	— .32
Lard	gal. 2.20	— 2.30	Pancreatin, U. S. P.	oz. .30	— .40	C. P.	lb. —	—
Lavender, Mitcham	oz. —		Paprika pods, Hungarian	lb. .65	— .70	Prussiate, red	lb. 3.75	— 4.25
Flowers	lb. 6.25	— 6.50	Paraffin	lb. .16	— .20	Yellow	lb. 1.30	— 1.60
Garden, French	lb. 1.00	— 1.25	Parafom	oz. .14	— .18	Salicylate	oz. .20	— .25
Spike	lb. 1.40	— 1.50	Paraldehyde U. S. P.	lb. —	— 3.06	Sulphate	lb. .88	— .93
Lemon	lb. 1.40	— 1.50	Paramidophenol (Hydrochloride)	lb. —		C. P.	lb. 1.10	— 1.40
Lemongrass	lb. 1.50	— 1.60	1-oz. c.c. v. incl.	oz. —		Tartrate, Powdered (Soluble	lb. .90	— 1.15
Limes, expressed	lb. 3.40	— 3.50	Paricra Brava Root	lb. .50	— .55	Tartar)	lb. 1.30	— 1.40
Distilled	lb. 1.35	— 1.50	Paris Green	lb. .55	— .58	Prickly Ash Bark	lb. .25	— .30
Linseed, boiled	gal. 1.28	— 1.44	Parsiey Seed	lb. .28	— .33	Powdered	lb. .32	— .37
Raw	gal. 1.27	— 1.43	Patchouli Leaves	lb. .50	— .55	Berries	lb. .25	— .30
Lobelia	oz. .75		Pelletierine Sulphate, 15 gr. v.ea.	lb. —		Protargol	oz. 1.25	— 1.35
Mace, distilled	lb. 3.25	— 4.00	Tannate, 15 gr. v.	oz. —		Pulsatilla Herb	lb. 4.20	— 5.00
Expressed	lb. 2.00	— 2.10	Pellitory Root	lb. .45	— .60	Pumpkin Seed	lb. .20	— .25
Male Fern, Ethereal	oz. 1.45	— 1.55	Penneyroyal, Herb	lb. .20	— .26	Pyoktanin Blue	oz. 2.50	— 3.00
Mustard, artificial	oz. 2.25	— 2.50	Pepper, black, clean sift	lb. .32	— .37	Pyridine	oz. —	— 2.50
Essential	oz. 2.45	— 2.75	White	lb. .40	— .45	Fyrocatechin Resublimed	oz. —	
Musk	oz. 27.00	— 28.00	Peppermint Herb, Germ.	lb. .70	— .75	Quassia, rasped	lb. .12	— .18
Neatsfoot	gal. 1.85	— 2.00	Leaves, pressed, esa.	lb. .25	— .35	Powdered	lb. .17	— .20
Neroli, Bigarade, best	oz. 4.50	— 4.70	Persian Berries	lb. .45	— .55	Querchebra Bark	lb. .45	— .50
Petale, extra	oz. 5.25	— 5.50	Petroleum, U. S. P., white	lb. .21	— .27	Queen of Meadow Leaves	lb. .25	— .30
Nutmeg	lb. 1.90	— 2.00	Phenacetin (Bayer)	oz. —		Quince Seed	lb. 1.00	— 1.10
Olive, Lucca, Cream, $\frac{1}{2}$ -gal.	oz. 3.50	— 3.60	Pheno-bromate	oz. —		Quinidine, Alk., cryst.	oz. .82	— 1.00
and 1-gal. cans	gal. 3.25	— 3.35	Pheno-bismuth	oz. —		Sulph.	oz. .47	— .57
3 and 6 gal. cans	gal. 2.35	— 2.50	Phenolphthalein	oz. 1.30	— 1.35	Quinine, Alkaloid	oz. —	— 1.64
Malaga	gal. 2.40	— 2.45	Phosphorus, Amorphous	lb. 2.20	— 2.36	Acetate	oz. —	— 1.81
Pompeian	gal. 2.40	— 2.45	Photol	oz. —		Arsenate	oz. —	— 1.60
Orange, bitter	lb. 3.00	— 3.25	Pichi Herb	lb. .22	— .25	Benzozate	oz. —	—
Sweet	lb. 3.25	— 3.50	Pilocarpine, Alk., pure	gr. .10	— .12	Bisulphate	oz. —	— .95
Origanum, mixture	lb. .35	— .39	Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	gr. .10	— .13	Carbolate	oz. —	—
Palm Lago	lb. .16	— .20	Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	gr. .10	— .13	Citrate	oz. —	— 1.48
Kernel	lb. .35	— .40	Nitrate	gr. .07	— .08	Glycerophosphate	oz. —	— 2.47
Paraffin, Domestic	gal. 1.40	— 1.50	Salicylate, 5 gr. v.	gr. —		Hydrobromide	oz. —	— 1.42
Light	gal. —		Pink Root, true	lb. .55	— .60	Hydrochloride	oz. —	— 1.42
Russian	gal. —		Piperidine	oz. —		Hypophosphate	oz. —	— 1.61
Patchouli	oz. 2.25	— 2.50	Piperin	oz. 1.00	— 1.20	Phenolsulphonate	oz. —	— 1.44
Peach Kernels	lb. .75	— .80	Piperazine	oz. 1.00	— 1.20	Phosphate	oz. —	—
Peanut	gal. 1.85	— 1.90	Pipsissewa Leaves	lb. .32	— .45	Lactate	oz. —	— 1.61
Pennyroyal	lb. 1.75	— 1.85	Pitch, Burgundy	lb. .10	— .12	Salicylate	oz. —	— 1.39
Pepper, black (Oleoresin, U. S. P.)	lb. —		Plaster, calcined	bb. 2.90	— 2.95	Sulphate, 100-oz. tins	oz. .80	— .81
Peppermint, N. Y.	lb. 3.60	— 4.00	True, dentist's, sifted	bb. 4.25	— 4.50	5-oz. cans	oz. .85	— .90
Hotchkiss	lb. 4.25	— 4.50	Platinat Ammonium Chloro,	gr. 1.80	— 2.00	1-oz. cans	oz. .90	— .95
Western	lb. 3.60	— 4.00	gr. vials	oz. —		Valerate	oz. —	—
Petit Grain	oz. .75	— .85	Platinat Potassium Chlor, 15	oz. 2.00	— 2.20	Rape Seed, English	lb. .15	— .20
Pimenta	lb. 3.25	— 3.50	gr. vials	oz. —		German	lb. —	
Pine Needles	lb. 1.10	— 1.70	Pleurisy Root	lb. .25	— .30	Raspberries, dried	lb. .60	— .65
Rape Seed	gal. 2.00	— 2.10	Plumbago, C. P.	lb. .50	— .60	Red Saunders	lb. .16	— .20
Rhodinol	oz. .30	— .40	Podophyllin (Resin)	lb. 4.00	— 4.25	Rennet, powder	oz. —	— .75
Rose, Kissanlik	oz. 27.50	— 28.00	Poke Berries	lb. .20	— .22	Resin, common	lb. .08	— .10
Artificial	oz. 3.50	— 4.00	Root	lb. .16	— .20	Good, strained, per 280 lbs.	lb. 8.00	— 8.25
Rosemary Flowers	lb. 1.00	— 1.15	Powdered	lb. —		Powdered	lb. .12	— .18
Trieste	lb. .75	— .90	Resor-Bisnol	oz. —		Resorcin	oz. —	— 1.00
Rosin	lb. .40	— .45	Rhathan Root	lb. —		Resorcin, pure white	oz. 1.00	— 1.15
Rue, pure	oz. .50	— .60	Rhamn (Resinoid)	oz. —		Rhathan Root	lb. .20	— .25
Sage	oz. .40	— .45	Rhodol (developer)	lb. 1-lb. bottles		Rhodol (Resinoid)	oz. —	— 1.00
Salad, Union Oil Co.	gal. 1.60	— 1.65	incl.	oz. —		Rhodol, incl.	oz. —	—
Sandalwood, English	lb. 14.00	— 15.00	1-oz.	oz. —		1-oz.	oz. —	—
West Indian	lb. 7.50	— 8.00	Rhubarb, Canton	lb. .55	— .85	Rhubarb, Canton	lb. .55	— .85
Sassafras	lb. .90	— .95	Clippings	lb. .35	— .45	Clippings	lb. .35	— .45
Savin	lb. 7.25	— 7.50	Powdered	lb. .75	— 1.15	Powdered	lb. .75	— 1.15
Spearmint, pure	lb. 3.50	— 3.75	Rochelle Salt	lb. 4.13	— 4.7	Rochelle Salt	lb. 4.13	— 4.7
Sperm, winter, bleached	gal. 1.70	— 1.80	Rodinal (Developer), 16-oz. bot.	oz. —		Rodinal (Developer), 16-oz. bot.	oz. —	—
Spruce	lb. 1.30	— 1.40	incl.	oz. —		incl.	oz. —	—
Tansy	lb. 3.25	— 3.75	3-oz. bottle incl.	oz. —		3-oz. bottle incl.	oz. —	— .75
Tar, U.S.P.	gal. .60	— .70	Rose Leaves, pale	lb. .90	— 1.20	Rose Leaves, pale	lb. .90	— 1.20
Thyme, commercial	lb. .60	— .70	Red	lb. 1.90	— 2.15	Red	lb. 1.90	— 2.15
Red, No. 1	lb. 1.55	— 1.65	Leaves	lb. .55	— .60	Leaves	lb. .55	— .60
White	lb. 1.75	— 2.00	and powdered	lb. .51	— .55	Leaves	lb. .25	— .30
Whale	gal. .70	— .75	Borate	lb. .51	— .56	Rotten Stone	lb. .07	— .10
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb. 4.00	— 4.50		—		Rubidium Bromide	oz. —	— 1.76
Heavy, true, f. grapes	lb. 5.50	— 6.50				Tedide, 1-oz. v.	oz. 2.00	— 2.25
Wintergreen	lb. 4.75	— 5.00						
Synthetic	lb. 1.25	— 1.50						
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb. 6.25	— 6.50						
Wormwood, Amer., good	lb. 8.25	— 8.50						
Ylang Ylang, true	oz. 1.20	— 1.25						

New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Saccharin	oz.	—	4.00	Sodium Phosphate, cryst.	lb.	.14	.15	Theophorin	oz.	—	.75
Saffron, Amer. (safflower)	lb.	.70	.75	Pure, cryst.	lb.	.10	.14	Thiosinamine	lb.	—	—
Spanish true Valencia	lb.	12.50	13.00	Recrystallized	lb.	.16	.17	1-oz. c.v. inc.	oz.	—	2.00
Sage Leaves	lb.	.30	.40	Dried	lb.	.26	.28	Thiocarbamide	oz.	—	1.60
Domestic	lb.	.50	.60	Phosphomolybdate	oz.	.47	.55	Thiocol	oz.	—	1.68
Sajodin Tabs.	vial	.75	.90	Salicylate	lb.	1.30	1.60	Thyme herb	lb.	.20	.26
St. John's Bread	lb.	.12	.15	From Oil Wintergreen	lb.	4.25	5.00	Thymol	lb.	22.25	22.75
Salicin	oz.	1.50	1.60	Silicate, dry	lb.	.14	.16	Iodide, U.S.P.	lb.	19.80	21.00
Saliformin	oz.	—	1.00	Liquid	lb.	.08	.10	Thyroids	lb.	—	16.00
Salipyrin	oz.	—	.80	Silicofluoride	oz.	—	.15	Tilia Flowers no leaves	lb.	.55	.65
Sailol	lb.	2.00	2.50	Succinate	lb.	6.00	6.50	With leaves	lb.	.40	.50
Salophen	tube	1.50	1.80	Sulphate (Sal. Glauber)	lb.	.04	.05	Tin, Chloride, pure	lb.	1.00	1.05
Saloquinine	oz.	—	1.25	Pure cryst.	lb.	.08	.12	Oxide, pure	lb.	.90	1.05
Saltpeter (See Pot. Nitrate)	—	—	—	Dry	lb.	.08	.12	Toluene	lb.	—	.50
Sandalwood	lb.	.50	.55	Sulphide	lb.	.30	.35	Tolypyrrin	oz.	—	1.25
Ground	lb.	.60	.65	Sulphite, cryst.	lb.	.12	.17	Tomentilla Root	lb.	.40	.50
Sandarac, Gum, clean	lb.	.55	.65	Pure, dried (Anhydrous)	lb.	.24	.27	Triphenin	oz.	—	.50
Sanguinarin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	1.00	Tungstate, 1-lb. c.b. 8-oz.	lb.	1.00	1.60	Tragacanth Aleppo, extra	lb.	2.90	3.00
Santonin	oz.	2.95	3.05	Valerate	oz.	—	.75	Alippo, No. 1	lb.	.265	.275
Saponin crude	lb.	—	4.00	and Potassium Tartrate	lb.	—	—	Powdered	lb.	2.45	2.85
Sarsaparilla Root, Hon, cut lb.	.60	—	.70	(Rochelle Salt)	lb.	.34	.44	Turpentine, Chian, gen.	oz.	.45	.50
Mexican cut	lb.	.55	.60	Sparteine, Sulph.	oz.	7.50	7.75	Venice, true, clothy	lb.	4.00	4.10
Powdered	lb.	.60	.65	Spearmint Leaves, oza.	lb.	.34	.38	Artificial	lb.	.18	.20
Bark	lb.	.17	.22	Spermaceti, cakes	lb.	.36	.38	Turkey Corn Root	lb.	.85	1.00
Sassafras, Pith	oz.	.18	.20	Spikenard Root	lb.	.35	.40	Turmeric, powdered	lb.	.16	.20
Satrapol	oz.	—	.40	Spruce Gum	lb.	1.00	1.10	Unicorn Root, true	lb.	.28	.35
Saw Palmetto Berries	lb.	.18	.20	Extra	lb.	1.50	1.65	False	lb.	.40	.45
Scammony, Resin	oz.	.25	.30	Spirit, Ammonia, U.S.P.	lb.	.90	.95	Uran, Acetate, 1-oz. g.v.v	oz.	—	.40
Scarlet Red, Biebrich, Med.	oz.	—	2.25	Aromatic	lb.	.85	.90	1-lb.	lb.	—	6.00
Scopolamine Hydrobromide, 15 gr. vial	ea.	3.50	3.75	Ether, comp.	lb.	—	1.80	Chlor., 1-oz. g.v.v	oz.	—	.45
Hydrochloride 5 gr. v.	ea.	.75	1.00	Spirits, Turpentine	oz.	.52	.60	Nitrate, 1-lb. g.v.b.	lb.	—	9.00
Senecin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	1.50	Squawvine Root	lb.	.46	.50	1-oz. g.v.b	oz.	—	.40
Senega Root	lb.	.95	1.00	Squill Root, white	lb.	.20	.24	Sulph., 1-oz. g.v.v	oz.	—	.50
Seiditz Mixture	lb.	.32	.37	Sarsaparilla, iodized	lb.	.24	.28	Uva Ursi	lb.	.15	.20
Senna Leaves Alexandria	lb.	.75	.90	Stillingia Root	lb.	.50	.60	Valerian Root, English	lb.	.85	.90
Powdered	lb.	.60	.65	Powdered	lb.	.20	.25	Powdered	lb.	.95	1.00
Tinnevelly select	lb.	.35	.40	Storax, liquid	lb.	.26	.30	Belgian	lb.	1.10	1.20
Senna Pods	lb.	.25	.30	Stovain, 1/4-oz.	doz.	—	9.00	Powdered	lb.	.15	.20
Senol Solution 1-lb. bottle	lb.	—	—	1/2-oz.	doz.	—	16.00	Vanillin	oz.	.70	.80
3-oz.	oz.	—	—	Stramonium Leaves	lb.	.40	.45	Veratrine	oz.	—	—
Sevia, True	oz.	—	.45	Powdered	lb.	.45	.50	Sulphate	oz.	2.40	2.50
Serpentaria (Va. Snake Root)	lb.	.50	.55	Pressed, oza.	lb.	.38	.43	Veratrum Viride, Root	lb.	.13	.20
Silver Chloride	oz.	1.00	1.07	Seed	lb.	.20	.25	Verdigris, pow'd, pure	lb.	.45	.50
Citrate	oz.	—	1.15	Powdered	lb.	.25	.28	Veronal	oz.	—	4.20
Cyanide	oz.	1.15	1.20	Bromide	lb.	.80	.90	Tablets, 5 gr. 10's	tube	.60	.50
Iodide	oz.	—	1.19	Carbonate	lb.	.55	.60	100's	—	5.00	—
Lactate	oz.	—	1.00	Chloride	lb.	.40	.45	Vervain Root	lb.	.28	.35
Nitrate, cryst.	oz.	.86	.91	Iodide	lb.	.24	.28	Violet Flowers	lb.	1.15	1.25
Fused Cones	oz.	1.05	1.07	Lactate	lb.	.18	.22	Wahoo, Bark of Root	lb.	.45	.50
Nucleinates	oz.	.60	.65	Nitrate, dry	lb.	.33	.40	Bark of Tree	lb.	.25	.35
Oxide	oz.	1.20	1.30	Granular, C. P.	lb.	—	—	Walnut Leaves	lb.	.20	.25
Simaruba, Bark of Root	lb.	.70	.75	Peroxide (Hydrated)	lb.	2.75	3.00	Water Pepper	lb.	.20	.25
Skullcap Leaves	lb.	.32	.40	Salicylate	lb.	1.15	1.25	Wax, Bay	lb.	.60	.65
Powdered	lb.	.29	.34	Strophantus Seed, brown	lb.	2.00	2.25	Bees, yellow	lb.	.65	.65
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.20	.25	Green	lb.	2.30	2.50	Carnauba, No. 1	lb.	.70	.75
Smilacina (Resinoid)	oz.	—	3.00	Powdered	lb.	2.35	2.50	Japan	lb.	.30	.35
Snakeroot, Canada	lb.	.35	.45	Strychnine, Acetate, 3/4th oz.	oz.	2.25	2.38	White Hellebore, Root	lb.	.35	.40
Soap, Castile, green	lb.	.20	.22	Alk., pow'd, 1/8th oz. v.	oz.	2.10	2.15	Powdered	lb.	.26	.30
Mottled, genuine	lb.	.20	.22	Arsenate	oz.	—	2.35	White Pine Bark	lb.	.15	.20
White Conti's	lb.	.38	.45	Arsenite	oz.	—	2.35	Whiting	lb.	.03	.034
Soft, green	lb.	.20	.25	Glyceroephosphate, 1/4-oz. v.	oz.	—	3.35	Wild Cherry Bark	lb.	.12	.16
Soap Tree Bark, whole	lb.	.12	.16	Hypophosphite	oz.	—	2.75	Ground	lb.	.14	.18
Powdered	lb.	.25	.30	Nitrate, 1/8th oz. v.	oz.	—	2.35	Willow Bark, black	lb.	—	—
White Conti's	lb.	.23	.28	Phosphate	oz.	—	2.35	White	lb.	—	25
Cut	lb.	.23	.28	Sulphate, 1/4th oz. v.	oz.	—	1.85	Wintergreen Leaves	lb.	.20	.26
Summer Savory Leaves	lb.	.12	.16	Sublamine, S. & G.	oz.	—	.50	Winter's Bark	lb.	.65	.75
C. P., cryst., U. S. P.	lb.	.13	.19	Milk, powdered	lb.	.55	.60	Witch Hazel, Extract double	oz.	—	—
Dried purified	lb.	.16	.18	1-lb. cartons	lb.	.57	.62	Distilled	gal.	1.15	1.25
Granulated	lb.	.024	.04	Bayer	oz.	—	1.35	Barrels	gal.	.90	.95
Chlorate	lb.	.55	.65	L. & F.	oz.	—	1.00	Witch Hazel Leaves	lb.	.15	.20
Chloride, C. P.	lb.	.15	.18	Sulphonmethane, U. S. P.	oz.	1.00	1.06	Wormseed (Chenopodium)	lb.	.16	.18
Cinnamate	oz.	.60	.70	1-lb.	oz.	1.25	1.35	Levant (Santonica)	lb.	.90	1.00
Citrate	lb.	.80	.85	Sulphonethylmethyle, U. S. P.	oz.	—	—	Wormwood Herb	lb.	.25	.30
Glycerophosphate, 75 p.c.	oz.	.18	.22	Sulphoethyl	oz.	—	2.50	Xeroform	lb.	—	1.50
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.00	2.15	Flowers	lb.	—	.50	Yellow Dock Root	lb.	.18	.22
Hyposulphite, cryst.	lb.	.04	.06	Iodide	oz.	—	—	Zinc, Acetate, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.55	.63
Kegs, 112 lbs.	lb.	.024	.03	Lac, precipitated	lb.	.28	.32	Benzote	oz.	.90	1.00
Granular	lb.	.024	.06	Roll	lb.	.70	.80	Bromide	oz.	.20	.25
Iodide (oz. 37-40)	lb.	4.25	4.50	Washed	lb.	.06	.07	Chloride, fused	lb.	.70	.90
Lactophosphate	oz.	.20	.25	Sumac bark	lb.	.11	.13	Granulated	lb.	.50	.60
Metabisulphite, 1-lb. c.b.	lb.	.18	.20	Summer Savory Leaves	lb.	.35	.40	Iodide	oz.	.28	.32
Nitrate	lb.	.17	.20	Talcum powder	oz.	.06/2	.09	Metallic C. P.	lb.	.45	.50
Nitrite	lb.	.17	.20	Purified	lb.	.16	.20	Gran., free from As.	lb.	.60	1.00
Oxalate	lb.	.15	.17	Tamarinds	kegs	4.25	4.50	Hypophosphite	oz.	.30	.35
Perborate	lb.	.55	.60	Tannalbin	oz.	—	.85	Lactophosphate	oz.	—	—
Permanganate	lb.	—	—	Tannoform	oz.	—	.50	Oxide, American	lb.	.18	.20
Phenolsulphonate	lb.	.95	1.05	Tar, Barbadoes	gal.	1.00	1.10	Eng. Hubbuck's	lb.	1.00	1.05

Imports and Exports of Drugs and Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Imports from Sept. 22 to Sept. 29—Exports for month of August

Imports

ACID, CARBOLIC—

30 pounds

ACID, OXALIC—

28,900 pounds

ALBUMEN—

400 pounds

483,780 pounds

19,020 pounds

AMMONIAC, SAL—

68,625 pounds

BALSAM, COPAIBA—

9,360 pounds

BAY RUM—

3,120 gallons

BEANS—

49,000 bushels, castor

BERRIES—

12,480 pounds, cubeb

CAMPHOR, CRUDE—

167,600 pounds

CASEIN—

355,000 pounds

COLOCYNTH—

400 pounds

DYEWOODS—

511 tons

38 tons

50 tons

76 tons

162 tons

DYES AND DYESTUFFS—

600 pounds, cudbear

1,800 pounds, gambier

ESSENTIAL OIL—

3,805 pounds, eucalyptus

200 gallons, lavender

11,662 pounds, rosemary

23,230 pounds, rosemary

FLOWERS—

200 pounds, saffron

9,000 pounds, chamomile

GALL NUTS—

3,100 pounds

59,760 pounds

37,350 pounds

GLYCERIN, CRUDE—

91,273 pounds

9,169 pounds

GLUCOSE—

600 pounds

GUARANA—

1,000 pounds

GUMS—

190,063 pounds, chicle

52,520 pounds, arabic

500 pounds, asafetida

17,409 pounds, tragacanth

INDIGO, NATURAL—

19,550 pounds

161,313 pounds

22,000 pounds

IRON OXIDE—

16,000 pounds

KOLA NUTS—

3,400 pounds

600 pounds

LEAVES—

2,200 pounds, rosemary

36,000 pounds, senna

34,800 pounds, senna

LIME CITRATE—

5,013 pounds

NUX VOMICA—

40,000 pounds

OILS—

375,653 pounds, palm

671,826 pounds, edible olive

30,000 gallons, peanut oil

383 gallons, peanut oil

48 pounds, lemon oil

6,000 gallons, castor

300 pounds, cinnamon

13,115 pounds, citronella

31,500 pounds, citronella

ROOTS—

73,394 pounds, ginger

6,600 pounds, ginger

11,200 pounds, ginger

262,568 pounds, ginger

Exports

37,950 pounds, licorice
4,140 pounds, ipecac
33,000 pounds, gentian
400 pounds, aconite
10,000 pounds, arrow

SEED—

1,000 pounds, medicinal
2,200 pounds, medicinal
20,970 pounds, coriander
7,200 pounds, cardamom
6,200 pounds, cardamom
10,550 pounds, caraway
44,990 pounds, anise

SOAP, CASTILE—

2,645 pounds

SPICES—

26,666 pounds, unground cassia
1,168 pounds, cassia
80,000 pounds, cassia
80,000 pounds, cassia
1,650 pounds, mace
4,200 pounds, mace
1,500 pounds, mace

STORAX—

5,300 pounds

TARTAR, CRUDE—

35,000 pounds

THYMOL—

200 pounds

WAX—

131,845 pounds, vegetable

WINE LEES—

54,895 pounds

237,271 pounds

150 pounds

Exports

ACID, CARBOLIC—

135 pounds, Cuba
70 pounds, Virgin Islands
32 pounds, Dutch West Indies
1,423 pounds, Argentina
2,156 pounds, Brazil

350 pounds, Colombia

421 pounds, Venezuela

535,720 pounds, France

62,150 pounds, Italy

1,519 pounds, Portugal

ACID, NITRIC—

3,208 pounds, Cuba

385 pounds, Argentina

ACID, PICRIC—

11 pounds, Venezuela

2,926,050 pounds, France

22 pounds, Argentina

ACID, SULPHURIC—

41,514 pounds, Colombia

67,589 pounds, British Guiana

33,577 pounds, Brazil

334,078 pounds, Peru

81,970 pounds, Venezuela

211,300 pounds, Cuba

53,319 pounds, Trinidad

1,968 pounds, Costa Rica

2,650 pounds, Panama

18,815 pounds, Mexico

ALCOHOL—

50 gallons, Brazil

1,886 gallons, British West Africa

21,619 gallons, French Africa

1,345 gallons, France

5,960 gallons, Switzerland

48 gallons, Bermuda

584 gallons, Newfoundland

ALCOHOL, WOOD—

15,912 gallons, France

49 gallons, Hayti

BENZOL—

1,552,365 pounds

112,211 pounds

BEES WAX—

207 pounds, Peru

25 pounds, Mexico

CALCIUM CARBIDE—

260,560 pounds, San Domingo

50,490 pounds, Argentina

266,220 pounds, Chile

21,760 pounds, Ecuador

43,956 pounds, Peru

79,770 pounds, Venezuela

263,450 pounds, Dutch East Indies

2,000 pounds, British Honduras

8,235 pounds, Costa Rica

8,538 pounds, Guatemala

21,141 pounds, Nicaragua

94,936 pounds, Panama

43,900 pounds, Salvador

66,400 pounds, Mexico

COPPER SULPHATE—

183,308 pounds

135,220 pounds

112,652 pounds

204,870 pounds

40,200 pounds

15,980 pounds

GLYCERIN—

14,237 gallons, Brazil

5,998 gallons, Chile

2,700 gallons, China

3,479 gallons, British India

166,099 pounds, Italy

14,727 pounds, Portugal

53,292 pounds, England

20 pounds, Nicaragua

100 pounds, Panama

LIME CHLORIDE—

42,848 pounds, Australia

47,930 pounds, Uruguay

97,000 pounds, Chile

250,598 pounds, Brazil

413,584 pounds, Argentina

235,933 pounds, Italy

459,043 pounds, Norway

244,412 pounds, Spain

124,208 pounds, England

PARAFFIN WAX, REFINED—

1,066,187 pounds, Scotland

100,118 pounds, Costa Rica

171,592 pounds, Cuba

384,424 pounds, Argentina

64,065 pounds, Brazil

738,697 pounds, Chile

112,157 pounds, Colombia

49,232 pounds, Ecuador

140,734 pounds, Peru

167,017 pounds, Uruguay

150,933 pounds, Venezuela

1,223,697 pounds, China

62,478 pounds, Trinidad

6,667,695 pounds, Italy

POTASSIUM CHLORATE—

1,232 pounds, Portugal

95,200 pounds, Russia in Europe

480 pounds, Bermuda

10,027 pounds, Mexico

9,660 pounds, Cuba

12,544 pounds, Argentina

46,536 pounds, Brazil

QUICKSILVER—

4,475 pounds, Norway

4,752 pounds, France

SODA ASH—

1,716,123 pounds, Brazil

141,219 pounds, Chile

149,345 pounds, Peru

262,019, Uruguay

18,000 pounds, Venezuela

157,662 pounds, Dutch East Indies

24,581 pounds, Australia

22,501 pounds, Italy

247,620 pounds, Norway

26,684 pounds, Mexico

SODA CAUSTIC—

7,600 pounds, Ecuador

32,557 pounds, Colombia

182,172 pounds, Chile

1,963,092 pounds, Brazil

27,932 pounds, Bolivia

1,540,843 pounds, Argentina

3,000 pounds, San Domingo

672 pounds, Dutch West Indies

537,182 pounds, Cuba

13,098 pounds, Trinidad

760,938 pounds, Mexico

8,241 pounds, Panama

7,859 pounds, Nicaragua

30,375 pounds, Costa Rica

21,465 pounds, Sweden

6,965 pounds, Portugal

56,285 pounds, Norway

1,947,770 pounds, Italy

1,440 pounds, France

SODA, SAL—

126,654 pounds, Cuba

3,988 pounds, Virgin Islands

13,570 pounds, British Guiana

389,500 pounds, Argentina

119,600 pounds, Uruguay

12,823 pounds, Bermuda

21,725 pounds, Panama

9,795 pounds, Barbados

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DRUG AND CHEMICAL NOTES

Gunpowder having a value of \$8,500,294 was exported from New York during July.

Picric acid having a value of \$1,942,553 was exported from New York during July to France.

Carbolic acid valued at \$653,874, cleared from this port during July for various foreign destinations.

A dispatch from San Francisco reports the arrival of the steamship Matsonia with 1,500 sacks of copra from Honolulu.

A dispatch from San Francisco reported the arrival there of the British steamship Paloona with 471 cases of vanilla beans, 9181 sacks copra and 42 barrels of coconut oil.

The Ohio Chemical and Manufacturing Company of Cleveland has a contract with the Red Cross to manufacture nitrous oxide gas. A plant will be built in France for making the anesthetic close to the hospitals.

A French official decree has been issued, fixing maximum prices for the sale of saccharin, which in 5-kilo, lots and over is 30f. per 100 grams; in lots of 500 grams to 4k.499, 30f 60c; less than 50 grams, 31f. 20c per 100 grams.

C. A. Mace, who was for about eight years associated with the Badische Company, has just joined the staff of the Marden, Orth & Hastings Corporation. Mr. Mace is attached to the Chicago branch and will cover the textile and paper mills of the west.

O. N. Berndt, chief chemist and superintendent of the Lindsay Light Company, of Chicago, visited the Exposition. He said his company manufactures one third of the world's supply of thorium, a chemical used in the manufacture of incandescent gas mantles.

Government purchases of nitrate of soda for fertilizer under the \$10,000,000 appropriation by Congress will be co-ordinated under the Purchasing Committee of the War Industries Board and under the immediate supervision of Bernard M. Baruch to eliminate competitive bidding.

Consul Dreyfus of Malaga, Spain, says the olive crop will be the largest in several years. In 1916 the total production of olive oil in Spain was 207,115 metric tons. During the same year 88,852 metric tons were exported, and in the first half of 1917 exports were 58,000 metric tons.

The shipments of nitrate of soda from the west coast of South America, January 1 to Sept. 1, 1917, amounted to 728,400 tons for Europe and 897,800 for the United States. These figures compare with 876,900 tons for Europe and 769,600 tons for the United States in 1916.

When addressing the Business Men's convention at Atlantic City, Lord Northcliffe stated that he was buying for England American commodities for which he was paying not less than \$50,000,000 a week which means the expenditure of more than \$2,500,000,000 in a year, if he continues to buy at the same rate.

The suggestion of the War Department that the Government buy 500,000 tons of sodium nitrate and hold it in reserve will not be adopted, Secretary Baker says. "No such purchase is contemplated."

Plans for developing 300 acres of pyrites land at Hiram, Ga., are being formulated by the Mammoth Mining Company, which has been organized with a capitalization of \$250,000. An equipment of machinery will be installed to include air compressors, drill, engine, boilers, and concentrating mill. The company's officers are: Emanuel Goodman, president; Wirt H. Miller, vice-president; D. M. Thomasson, secretary and treasurer; Thomas Marcom, manager, all of Lynchburg, Va.

An export drawback allowance has been granted by the Treasury Department on morphine and codeine alkaloids and salts of the same produced by Merck & Co., New York, from products of previous period of manufacture by converting an alkaloid into salt, a salt into an alkaloid, or one salt into another salt, which have been produced with the use of imported materials.

The decision of the Government not to interfere with the carrying trade from the western coast of South America and the reinstatement of the five unfinished boats of W. R. Grace & Co., which had been commandeered with the idea of diverting this future tonnage to transatlantic trade give confidence to dealers and importers of nitrate of soda that Chilean supplies will continue in fair shipments throughout the year.

According to an official report the exports of fish oil products from Newfoundland last year were valued at \$1,398,305, establishing a new high record. The items included in the total of fish oil products were 5,130 tons of cod liver oil valued at \$682,336, 142,637 gallons of refined oil valued at \$254,562, 2,715 tons of seal oil, valued at \$405,640; and 526 tons of whale oil valued at \$57,669. The last item is rather below the average, but the other three are greatly in excess of any previous figure.

The Canadian Government in its analysis of 55 samples of borax indicated that 21 samples were genuine and without excess of arsenic, 19 were found genuine but with excess of arsenic, 2 were found to contain carbonate of soda declared, and 13 were found to contain carbonate of soda without declaration and were therefore adulterated. A considerable portion of the samples were found to contain much more arsenic than four parts per million, as provided by order in council; in fact, some were as high as 50 to 100 parts per million. The report advocated that borax to be used as a food preservative should be distinguished by its purity from that used for laundry purposes, which does not require to be so free from arsenic.

The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co. say: "The past month's developments in the chemicals we handle have been towards firmer, and in some instances higher prices, occasioned by conditions brought about by the increasing difficulties and uncertainties in the supply of raw materials and in the increasing demand for the finished products. The difficulties in our own manufacture commented upon in our last issue have been overcome, but the labor problem is at present a growing unsatisfactory factor. The advance in the price of acetate of lime has brought a correspondingly higher price in acetone; we shall be pleased to quote upon inquiry. Ammonia anhydrous: We have only reduced quantities at our disposal. Bichromates. Both potash and soda have recovered from their depression and prices today are advancing, supported by a good consuming demand. Peroxide of sodium: With the increase in our production we are now better able to meet our customers' requirements. Tin oxide: Continues firm at the price quoted in our last issue."

VANILLIN ADVANCING IN PRICE

Shortage of stocks and inability to secure fresh supplies is forcing up the price of vanillin. This product is made from cloves and it is reported from authoritative sources that the clove market is at present in the worst condition which has ever been known in its history.

Cloves are imported mostly from the British African colonies, are carried from the interior districts of the country to the coast on the backs of negro bearers and are then loaded on ships. The government has drafted the services of many of the natives who formerly engaged in this work, for military purposes, resulting in a dearth of labor. Many ships which formerly were used in the African trade have been removed for use in the government service, and those ships which remain are forbidden to carry anything but necessities. Thus plentiful stocks at the source are prevented from reaching a market.

Nominal quotations at present offer vanillin at 70c per ounce which is about a 25% increase during the past year. The present shortage of materials is expected to result in a precipitous rise in price until the situation is relieved by increased supplies.

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